The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

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How They Were Regarded by the British and Continental Press.

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Prorogation of the British Parliament--The Queen's Speech.

Failure of the Empress Carlotta's Mission to France.

Report that Maximilian will Soon Return to Europe.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Negotiations Not Yet Closed—Satisfactory Progress.

LONDON, Wednesday Noon, Aug. 22.

The reported closing of peace negotiations between Austria, Bavaria and Prussia is premature. The negotiations are still in progress, but it is believed they will soon be brought to a satisfactory and successful termination.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Still Further Assurances from Napoleon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

France has assured England that the Fortresses of Marienburg and Philippeville would not be demanded from Belgium.

PRUSSIA.

The Annexation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The hostile attitude of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort has determined Prussia to destroy their independence, and annex them completely to herself.

King of Hanover.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The King of Hanover, who is here, is advised that Prussia demands his abdication. The King is an old blind man, and is willing to abdicate in favor of his son.

The Queen is using every effort to secure the succession to her son, but Prussia gives no such assurance.

AUSTRIA.

Cholera Among the Wounded Soldiers.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The cholera is making sad ravages at Brunn, Pesth, and Nicolsburg, and also among the wounded soldiers at Vienna.

SAXONY.

Resignation of the Saxon Cabinet.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

All the members of the Saxon Cabinet have sent in their resignations. The King has only accepted that of Baron BUESF.

BAVARIA.

Bavaria Obliged to Submit to Bismarck's Demands.

MUNICH, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Prussia promises an early definitive settlement of the political and commercial relations of the Zollverein.

Bavaria, after a contemplated armed resistance, has submitted to the demands of Prussia. It is said that Prussia asks only the districts of Lichtenfels and Culmbach.

ITALY.

Resignation of Gen. La Marmora.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Gen. LA MARMORA has resigned as Chief of Staff to the King, and is succeeded by Gen. CIALDINI.

RUSSIA.

Continued Ovation to the Officers of the American Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug 21.

The United States officers are still receiving ovations everywhere from the Russian Government, merchant princes and populace. The Emperor has honored them with a review of 50,000 of the Guards.

The Russian Ambassador at the German Bund Recalled.

The Russian Ambassador at the German Bund has been recalled.

Revolt of Polish Exiles.

The Polish exiles in Eastern Siberia have revolted. Thirty-five were killed, and the rest captured or dispersed.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Failure of the Mission of the Empress Carlotta—Reported Design of Maximilian to Abdicate.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 22.

It is said that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, NAPOLEON having, it is understood, refused to grant the assistance of the French troops prior to their evacuation of Mexico to quell the insurgents.

In connection with this statement the report is current, with some degree of credibility, that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will soon return to Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No Political News of Importance.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 22.

British politics are devoid of interest.

CANDIA.

Revolt of Christians on Being Refused Reforms.

ATHENS, Greece, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Advices from Candia state that the Christians being refused reforms, rose in arms, displaying the standards of the three protecting Powers of Greece, and proclaimed their independence. The Governor treats them as rebels, and has sent for Turkish reinforcements.

COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday noon, Aug. 22.

There is no change of moment in the Money Market. Consols are quoted at 88¾ for money.

American Securities.

The market for American securities is firm, with an upward tendency, and an advance is noted from last night's quotations. The prices ruling are as follows:

United States Five-Twenties, 70¼.
Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 77.
Erie Railway Shares, 45.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 22—Noon.

COTTON—The market is unchanged, and prices remain as quoted last evening. Middling Uplands, 13½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 22—Noon.

The Breadstuffs market is unchanged.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 22—Noon.

The Provision market remains without any alteration.

Latest Commercial News.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 22.

The following are the official quotations of American Securities at the close of business to-day:

United States 5-20s, 70.
Illinois Central Railway shares, 77½.
Erie Railway shares, 45.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 22—Evening.

Consols have declined ⅛ ℔ cent., the official figure at the close of business to-day being 88½.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 22.

There is no change to report in commercial matters, with the single exception that Pork is advancing.

Export of Specie for New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Allemannia*, Capt. TRAUTMANN, from Hamburg 18th inst., arrived at this port last night and sailed again this morning for New-York, taking £100,000 sterling for the latter port, on American account.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of the City of Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from New-York Saturday, Aug. 11, arrived to-day at this port.

BY THE PERSIA AT THIS PORT.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th and Queenstown on the evening of the 12th August, arrived here yesterday morning.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

NAPOLEON'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

The following details of the demands made upon Prussia by France and the manner in which they were regarded are of interest, although the Atlantic Telegraph has informed us of their withdrawal.

What France wants.

From the London Times, Aug. 11.

It is clear that when the Emperor NAPOLEON asks from Prussia a restoration of the French frontier of 1814, he asks of her more than it is in her power to give; for of the four towns and territories in question, only one, Sarrelouis, belongs at this present moment to King WILLIAM. Landau lies in that portion of the Rhenish province of Bavaria which is as yet uninvaded by Prussia, while Philippeville and Marienburg are two of the fortresses that constitute the strength of the Belgian frontier. As Belgium has received, of late, no accession of territory, the Emperor NAPOLEON can have no claim to compensation from her. Indeed, the cordiality with which he stepped forward to acknowledge the new King of the Belgians at his accession, a few months ago, precludes the possibility of his harboring designs of spoliation against his inoffensive neighbor. The same arguments equally militate against any pretensions on the part of France upon Landau so long as Bavaria holds that stronghold; and all that Prussia would have to yield as her own share of the territory which had been awarded to France in 1814, and which was taken back from her in 1815, consists in the place and the immediate territory of Sarrelouis.

Now, all those who are familiar with the diplomatic transactions of the last fifty years must be aware that France, under all her successive Governments, has taken every opportunity to urge Prussia to cede to her what seems a mere insignificant spot on the eastern corner of her map. She values the town of Sarrelouis; she values still more some extensive coal-mines in its neighborhood, and there are no terms that she was not willing to submit to in order to strike a bargain for the coveted prize. The favorable moment, may, in the opinion of the French Emperor, have come now, when he may hope to find Prussia more amenable to his desires than she has shown herself on any previous occasion. It had been said—no one knows with what foundation—that the good will of the Emperor, and his connivance in the great changes which Prussia had long contemplated in Germany, were obtained by the promise of an eventual cession of that territory. NAPOLEON, it is said, was tempted by BISMARCK at Biarritz by the offer of Sarrelouis, as he had been won over by CAVOUR at Plombières by the bribe of Savoy. If this alleged compact were grounded on anything but the wildest conjecture, the demand now put forth by the Emperor of the French would be a matter of mere formality; the Prussian Minister would find ready means of fulfilling his engagement without taking the whole world into his confidence as to the nature of that bond; but if no such compact exists, or if Count BISMARCK should affect a convenient forgetfulness, or if the demand was made point-blank, merely upon the strength of that theory of compensation which the Emperor NAPOLEON has established for his own benefit, then it is probable that the note said to have been sent from Paris to Berlin may give rise to a somewhat complicated and not very amicable correspondence. The demand, however, is so moderate, the importance attached by France to the possession of that small scrap of territory is so natural, and the accession of almost imperial power to Prussia is so undeniable, that if the note has been, as we cannot doubt, couched in proper language, it ought to meet with all consideration on the part of the Prussian Cabinet. If there ever is a moment in which a nation can afford to be open-handed and liberal, it ought to be when it has been raised to such a height of prosperity as Prussia has now reached. A Power which has undertaken so terrible a war, and has run such supreme risks as Prussia has done, mainly with a view to the "rectification of her frontier," can hardly fail to sympathize with France in the importance she attaches to a mere rood of land which she considers essential to round off her territory and secure her ring fence. What the district of Trent is to the Italians, that mere strip of land on the Sarre may be to the French. It may be mere weakness on their part, perhaps; but ought we not to show charity and indulgence to each other's foibles?

We have been anxious thus far to take the most cheerful view of this subject, because we cannot dwell on the other side of the question without serious misgiving. As to the Belgian fortresses, indeed, we feel quite sure the French Emperor has made no demand, and that nothing is further from his thoughts than any hostile designs against Belgium. All his dealing is now exclusively with Prussia, and he, naturally enough, looking upon her as the ruler of all Germany, applies to her for the cession of any portion of German territory. What, then, if the Emperor were so modest as to declare himself satisfied with Sarrelouis, or, at the utmost, with that and Landau, and BISMARCK, flushed with success, were to refuse him? The announcement, as it comes to us, curt and dry, in the Paris telegram, has doubtless enough in it to create serious alarm; it either means very little, or it bodes a reopening of the war—of a war by the side of which the campaigns of Boheima and Lombardy may be found to have been mere child's play.

Nothing Surprising in the Demand.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 10.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has pointed out to the Prussian Government that the great changes which are taking place in the political organization of Germany make it necessary that France should be aggrandized by a cession of territory. The Emperor's expression is that the French frontier should be "rectified," but it is not competent to a claimant thus to prejudge his own cause. To simplify the matter His Majesty has since stated that what he specifically wants is a restoration of the French frontier such as it existed in 1814. It is a curious time to ask for a cession of German territory, and the *King of Prussia might fitly reply that he has not placed himself at the head of Germany to give away the soil of the Fatherland.* But we need not doubt that the demand has been well considered. The frontier now asked for is, we presume, that which was defined by the Convention concluded between LOUIS XVIII. and the Allies, at Paris, on the 23d of April, 1814. By this act the limits of France were restored as they stood on the 1st of January, 1792, with the exception of various cessions of small territories, some to France by the neighboring Powers, others by France to them for mutual advantage, but which gave it, on the whole, an increase of 450,000 souls. In 1815 the allies, annoyed by the reception given to NAPOLEON on his return from Elba, resumed the territory they had conceded in 1814, and restored the limits of France as they were in 1790. In consequence of this, France lost the fortified towns of Landau, Saar-Louis, Phillippeville and Marienburg, with the adjacent territory of each. If we rightly understand the telegrams, it is these places which the Emperor of the French now wishes to have restored. Landau and Saar-Louis are in German territory, the former in Rhenish Bavaria, the latter in Rhenish Prussia. Landau, built by VAUBAN, and the professors in the military colleges of France, have been teaching, for these fifteen years, that its possession by the Germans is a bare the frontier between Strasburg and Metz. Phillippeville and Marienberg are in Belgium. The French demands will create no surprise either in Germany or elsewhere, as it has long been an avowed doctrine of the French Government that it *has a right to take toll of any increase of strength which its neighbors may gain by putting an end to their mischievous divisions.* It remains to be seen whether the Germans are disposed to recognize this claim, made by a Power which has done nothing for them but interfere to stay the process of unification. It is a matter entirely for them to decide. The concessions required of them are not materially very great, in the sense in which we understand the demand; *but they may feel that the demand itself is an encroachment, and a derogation from their independence.* In that case we may expect to see a war far exceeding in its dimensions that which has just been terminated by the pacification of Nikolsburg.

Bismarck and Napoleon—Why are the French Liberals Dissatisfied.

From the London Times, Aug. 10.

The policy of men of the stamp of Count BISMARCK is not amenable to the common laws of human reasoning. There is no use arguing with a gambler in the public lottery, and proving that the odds are 999 to 1 against him. He draws a prize, and there is no more to be said. There is nothing more blind, deaf and irrefutable than success. We should otherwise point out to the Prussian Minister how wrong he was in omitting all mention of France or Italy in his royal speech. Compliance with common courtesy costs nothing; and it is impossible to deny that the French Emperor, whatever his real views about a remodelling of the map of Europe might be at the outbreak of the war, *gave proof of great disinterestedness in his endeavors to bring about its close.* M. BISMARCK may have his own reasons for wishing to put the patience of the French people to the rudest test; but, even if he desires a quarrel with France, he should beware of petty provocation and gratuitous slights. The French resent what they look upon as a deliberate insult; nor is their displeasure altogether groundless. Even for mere neutrality the Prussians have great reason to be thankful. *Had the Emperor Napoleon only held up his little finger at the right moment, the all-powerful needle-gun would not have dared to fire the first shot.* It is with this loss of the proper opportunity that the Emperor is now upbraided by the organs of the so-called "Liberal" Opposition in France. Had he meddled in good time, they argue, there would have been nothing like an aggrandizement of Prussia, or the rise of a powerful nationality in Germany.

Perhaps it might have been so had the Emperor so wished. But was it not reasonable that he should wish quite the contrary? Did he not stand up from the beginning as the champion of divided and oppressed nationalities? Is not Italy what she is, if not by his express desire, at least with his full consent? *And did he not, on the very eve of the outbreak of hostilities, express his detestation of the Treaties of* 1815, *and call for the removal of those landmarks which were fixed by them? His programme was not, perhaps, literally carried out, but whose programme ever is?* Man's foresight is perpetually outstripped by events. Mere questions of detail are, however, of little moment. What was essential for the Emperor was that Germany as well as Italy should become a nation. He can scarcely quarrel with his own handiwork if it turns out more thorough and complete than he himself had devised. All parties in France were as loud as the Emperor himself in their condemnation of the Treaties of 1815. Those Treaties, however, dealt leniently with France herself. The Allies restored her kingdom to its ancient limits, they replaced a "desired" dynasty on the throne, and not one of her trophies and monuments, even those most offensive to the invaders, was touched. The displeasure of the French and of their Emperor at those Treaties could, therefore, only arise from their sympathies with the nations which had been made to follow the destinies of France during her brilliant Napoleonic career, and which were the victims of her reverses. Italy, Poland, and Germany, which had given blood and gold for France, were by those Treaties doomed to division. The rights of the people were everywhere sacrificed to the interests of the Sovereigns. If it was with the fate of these nations that the French concerned themselves, who more than they should rejoice at the turn of events which recalls two of those nations into existence? As to France herself, the negotiators of 1815 were as anxious to do her no harm as to prevent her doing mischief. Even this work, conceived in mere self-defence, was but clumsily and inefficiently carried out. France was, indeed, surrounded by a zone of States somewhat larger than she had before on her frontier, but still too weak to check that propensity to overflow which is no less a bane to herself than to her neighbors. All the precautionary arrangements of a German Confederacy and of an Austro-Italian combination, by which the diplomacy of 1815 hoped to shut in France, failed, and failed mainly owing to the strong moral influence that France exercised over the conterminous States. Every petty State was for itself, and France, profiting by their selfishness and division, felt that not only had she no neighbor that could cause her uneasiness, but none even whom she could not overawe and bully on occasion.

France's own work and the *logique des faits* have changed all that. *The Treaties of* 1815 *are torn to shreds, and a new European arrangement is in progress, which, while taking nothing from France, places by her side on the east and southeast two noble nations, which may be useful friends, but which would also, in case of need, prove no contemptible enemies.* We are at a loss, then, to understand why so loud and so angry an outcry should arise on the part of the French Liberals at this wonderful dispensation, and why the constitution of North Germany, or even of all Germany into a nation, were it even of 40,000,000 or 45,000,000 souls, were it even completed under the strongest Prussian military organization, should be construed into a menace to her neighbor. *No nation in Europe can rise to such a power as to harbor any aggressive intentions against France. Three hundred years of "unification" would not give either Germany or Italy half the compactness which the leveling work of* 1793 *created in France.* For mere defensive purpose France will always be strong enough to resist the world. What reason, then, have the Liberals of the Thiers and Forcade school to complain of a combination which would "paralyze them and the them [illegible] in the name of nationality;" which would "bind them hand and foot, surround them, treat them as a [illegible] nation, condemned to a *tete-a-tete* with Italy, Spain, and perhaps Mexico?" Shut in by the Pyrenees on the southwest, and the Alps on the southeast, they think that the "force of expansion of France must needs find its vent on the side of Germany; that it is too hard that where they are cribbed, cabined, and confined by a natural frontier, they should be hemmed in by the mass of an enormous State."

One can hardly believe such an outcry is set up by reasonable men, and we would fain hope it will find little echo in the hearts of the French people. But, whatever the reasons for their momentary exasperation may be, let the French be comforted. The Treaties of 1815 are broken through; but, in so far as their purpose was to keep the peace between nations, that purpose has been effected more efficiently than their short-sighted negotiators could manage. Henceforth let every man remain quiet in his own house. We have too long and too often heard of the "legitimate influence" and of the "expansive force" of France. Surely the time is past when the happiness of a nation lay in its Tartar-like power to overthrow its boundaries and overrun the territories of its neighbors. It is to triumphs of a very different nature that nations should aspire now-a-days. The formation of a united Germany, or a united Italy, cannot deprive France of such beneficial ascendancy as a superior civilization gives her over less advanced communities. What political changes can do away with the preëminence that arts, science, and literature, taste and refinement, may win? Does not France play in the modern world the part rehearsed by Rome in ancient times? Does she not, after overrunning Europe by force of arms, enlighten, delight, and even rule by her thoughts, her writings, her inventions? Surely no people can better afford to abide by the golden rule, "Live and let live."

What the Aristocratic Party of Prussia Say of the Speech.

From the Neue Preussiche (Kreuz) Zeitung, Aug. 8.

Among some of our friends it has given rise to doubt what the speech from the throne says regarding the management of the State finances, for the reason that the management hitherto has been characterized as wanting a legal basis. These words were taken to mean an acknowledgment by the Government that it has acted unlawfully, and this view was thought to be corroborated by the fact that indemnity is to be asked of the Chambers, for—so it is argued—therein lies the acknowledgment that the Government has done wrong, for which it has to ask forgiveness.

Were this construction right, we would entertain the same doubt, we would see in it a concession to the party inimical to the King, for which neither in the Constitution nor in the existing political relation there was any necessity. Not only by our friends in both Houses, but by ourselves in this journal has it been most clearly demonstrated, that the action of the budget was constitutional and legal throughout. To part with this conviction there is now no need.

But we also say that such a construction of the royal speech is erroneous. Can it be assumed that *that* Ministry, which for four years has manfully and firmly defended the royal rights of the Crown, that *that* Statesman, who stands at the head of the ministry, and whose name is forever united with the glorious history of Prussia, and who, with iron-consistency, opposed domestic and foreign enemies, that he should now suddenly make weak concessions, and on account of so-called considerations of expediency surrender principles which he has advocated long before he rose to his present high position? that he should surrender royal rights to a defeated party, and that he should have lost sight of the possibility, that the indemnity might be refused? We say no! But not only in the confidence which ministry has a right to demand, do we base this conviction, but in the very words of the speech itself.

In the first place, it is a mistake to believe the declaration, that a legal basis was wanting, to be an acknowledgment of the illegality of the conduct of the government. Those words only refer to the fact that budget law had not been agreed upon, and do not at all touch the question, whether the action of the government, in the absence of such a law, was constitutional or not. On the contrary, in the following words, that the government in the interest of the country could, and dare not, act otherwise than it did, the clear and unmistakable declaration, that its conduct was justified, and that in the future, under similar circumstances, it would act in the same way. We, therefore, cannot thus construe the word "indemnity," which, by the by, is a stranger to our legislation. Be it, that indemnity to be asked should merely supply a formal defect, or that it should be a declaration that the Government was right, perhaps in the sense, as heretofore privileges were recognized and approved, without that the refusal of such recognition had any effect upon their validity—in any event this part of the speech has only the importance of an act of courtesy to the chambers, but bears not the construction that some friends have put upon it.

The French Press on the Above Article.

On the above highly significant article from *Kreuz Zeitung*, the *Independance Belge*, of the 9th of August, remarks:

Yesterday the *Kreuz Zeitung* answers to some of its partisans, who regret and blame the demand for a bill of indemnity, and attempts to prove that it is nothing more than an act of courtesy to the Chambers, and does not at all imply a recognition of the constitutional rights of the nation. It would not take many articles of this kind to make all arrangements impossible if in high circles the same views should prevail.

L'Opinion Nationale of the 10th of August, however, thinks that this article of the *Kreuz Zeitung* is a proof that the Feudal and Conservative Party are begining to fear that they are deserted by the Government, and hopes that the King and BISMARCK will hereafter act with the Liberal Party.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Feeling in Vienna over the Basis of Peace.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

The non-official part of the *Wiener Zeitung* of this date contains the text of the preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th of July, and also of the convention relative to the armistice. As the Berlin *Provincial Correspondence* of the 2d instant contained an analysis of the first-mentioned document, the inhabitants of this city were aware that very great sacrifices had been made for the sake of peace, but it was not until this morning that they were able fully to realize the extent of the misfortune which has befallen Austria. They are not surprised that the Imperial Government has consented to pay to Prussia twenty millions of dollars as an indemnification for her expenses during the war; but they are both surprised and mortified that the Emperor should have promised to recognize all the territorial changes which the King of Prussia may think fit to make in Northern Germany. "Hanover," say they, "loyally performed her Federal duties, and Austria was therefore in honor bound not to make peace with Prussia until due provision had been made for her territorial integrity." The army must be of the same opinion, for in military circles the Government is accused of "faithlessness" and "pusillanimity." It is now generally said that another appeal ought to have been made to the fortune of war, "as the Austrian army on the Danube is again in excellent trim," but I, a dispassionate observer, am not of the same opinion. If the war had been continued and the Prussian army had attempted to force a passage across the Danube in the neighborhood of Presburg, it is morally certain that it would have succeeded, for the three *corps d'armée* which Gen. VON BENEDECK managed to bring back from Olmütz are not only greatly reduced in numbers, but almost worn out with fatigue. The Fifth *corps d'armée*, which is now commanded by Count GONDRECOURT, who was formerly Adlatus to Count CLAM-GALLAS, was well-nigh disorganized, and the Tenth Corps (GABLENTZ) was terribly cut up in the northeastern part of Bohemia. The Fifth and Ninth *corps d'armée*, under Gens. RODITSCH and HARTUNG, which were engaged at Custozza, are in first-rate condition, and doubtless they and one or two of the corps belonging to the Army of the North would have vigorously opposed any forward move on the part of the Prussians.

As soon as the preliminaries of peace had been signed and ratified, the Emperor was able to move a great part of his army from the line of the Danube, and to send it to the assistance of Gen. VON MAROITCHICH, who for some time had nothing to oppose to the Italian forces but a part of the Seventh *corps d'armée*. Austria is about to conclude a disadvantageous and humiliating peace with Prussia, but it is morally certain that she would fare worse should the war be prolonged. The state of public feeling on the other side of the Leitha is not good, and it cannot well be doubted that the party of action in Italy is in direct correspondence with the Hungarian malcontents. The movement of troops to the south continues, though the *Wiener Zeitung*, on the authority of the *Official Gazette* published at Florence, to-day states that an armistice has been concluded between Austria and Italy for a period of four weeks, beginning from the 2d inst. In the Florentine telegram it is said that the cession of Venetia to Italy is "unconditional," but I am inclined to doubt the correctness of the statement. According to a person who yesterday came from Venice to this city, the new boundary line claimed by the Italian Government, or rather by GARIBALDI and his followers, is as follows: "In the north that part of the Tyrol which lies south of a line drawn from Mount Adamello to Cortina, in the Carnic Alps, is to belong to Italy; and in the west all the districts which are on the right (western) bank of the Isonzo." Should Austria agree to this frontier, which she will hardly do unless her army is completely defeated by the Italians, she will lose Roveredo and Trent in the east, and Venzone, Udine, Palma Nova, Aquileja and Gradisca, in the west. When the Italian forces advanced into Friuli the inhabitants of some of the towns openly sympathized with them, and the chances are that they will be made to pay dearly for their imprudence. In Udine, the chief city of a so-called delegation, (district,) the Italian tricolor was hoisted. In consequence of the arrangements made between the French diplomatists who acted for Austria and the Italian Government, the troops of the belligerent Powers will retain the positions which they occupied when the truce was concluded. The Austrians maintain that the Italians have not respected the line of demarcation; but it is not in my power to say whether or not the charge is well founded. In the morning of the 25th of July the corps d'armée under CIALDINI had possession of the whole coast from Chioggia to Mestre, and thence to the Isonzé. The fortresses of Venice and Palma Nova were partially invested.

Formerly nine-tenths of the population of Austria were opposed to any outlay for the fleet, but since the defeat of the Italians at Lissa public opinion has undergone a change. It may be observed that the ports on the west coast of the Adriatic are as bad as those in Dalmatia are good. When the squadron under Admiral VACCA began to shell Lissa, three of his gunboats went to Lesina and threatened to destroy the town if the local authorities did not tell them where to find the telegraph between Lissa and and the Continent. After some little hesitation the required information was given, and, as a matter of course, the wire was cut. Within the last week about 1,200 Italian Volunteers and 50 and odd officers have been brought from the Tyrol to this city. The garments of some of the men are so much worn and torn that they will hardly hold together. Baron JOHN, the Chief of the Staff, has left for Laibach, and his departure from this city must be considered a proof that the Imperial Government does not intend to accede to any unreasonable demands that may be made by the Italian Government.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Prussian Government may be able to contradict the following story, which is taken from the Vienna *Vaterland*. In Prossnitz, in Moravia, some Prussian soldiers claimed from a peasant his two horses and a cow. As the man had no means of earning his bread if his cattle were taken from him, he earnestly begged of an officer not to allow him and his family to be reduced to beggary. The officer ordered his men to drive the petitioner away, and, at the same time, told him he would have him shot if he did not hold his tongue. On hearing this the peasant, who was greatly excited, walked up to the officer, and, looking him full in the face, exclaimed, "You may shoot me if you please, for I have nothing left to live for." According to the Brunn correspondent of the above-mentioned paper the unhappy man *was at once shot through the head.* From people of all classes I hear that the Prussian soldiers, as a rule, have taken possession of everything that has come in their way, and in the short period of six weeks they have managed completely to exhaust the resources of Bohemia and Moravia, which are two of the most productive countries in the Empire.

Prussian troops are now in Nuremberg and Fürth, and their commanders maintain that the terms of the armistice give them a right to occupy those towns. The armistice concluded between Prussia on the one hand, and Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt on the other, is for a period of three weeks, dating from the 2d inst. The line of demarcation between the Prussian and Würtemberg troops is Heidelberg, Jaxtfeld and Feuchtwangen. At 7:30 in the morning of the 2d inst. died Count JOACHIM MUNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN, who for a long series of years—during the late Prince METTERNICH's time—was President of the defunct German Diet. The deceased, a man of 80, was unable to bear the shock caused by the news that the Austrian Government had agreed to the dissolution of the Bund.

The military commission is said to be working hard at Wiener Neustadt, but no good is likely to come of its labors, as the Archduke LEOPOLD cannot well be punished for disobedience to orders. Lieut.-Gen. VON HAUSLAB, who is one of the most distinguished officers in the service, is now President of the Commission, instead of Count NOBILI. Fourteen Bohemian noblemen, at the head of whom is Count EUGENE CZERNIN, have petitioned the Emperor to quash the proceedings against Count CLAM-GALLAS, the ex-commander of the first *corps d'armee*, but His Majesty has declined to do what is required of him.

Review of the Prussian Army by the King.

Under date of Ebenthal, July 31, the correspondent of the London *Times* describes the review of the Prussian army preliminary to its northward march. He says:

The first troops that went by were those of the Fifth Division, commanded by Gen. TUMPLING, who fought and won from a superior Austrian force strongly posted the action of Brada, near Gitschin. The whole of the Prussian infantry has well proved during the war its power of marching long distances on bad roads and in unfavorable weather, and to-day the battalions who were revieved on the Marchfeld have amply demonstrated that this power can coexist with the most beautiful exactness of parade movements. With a long swinging stride the men passed by, keeping perfect line, and stepping together in such exact time that they could not have done better if, instead of campaigning and bivouacking, they had spent the last two months at marching drill. In the centre of each battalion was carried the standard, often riddled with bullet holes, sometimes so torn away that only a few patches of tattered silk were left hanging on the bare pole. In the Fifth Division were the Eighth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, and Forty-eighth Regiments, all below their proper strength, for the losses at Gitschin have not yet been replaced, as the reinforcements who were coming up were stopped as soon as peace was agreed upon. After the infantry came the Third Regiment of Uhlans, which is attached to this division. The perfect marching of the foot soldiers seemed to be contagious, for the squadrons moved in such even lines that as they passed the horseman on the flank utterly hid all the rest from view. Then came the batteries, two abreast, dark and business-like, with the guns uncovered, and the rammers ready, as if they were pressing forward into action.

The Sixth Division, under Gen. MANSTEIN, followed the Fifth, in the same order; it consisted of the Twenty-fourth, Sixty-fourth, Sixtieth and Thirty-fifth regiments, all marching with the same steady step, and in equally perfect lines as those that had gone before them. Well they looked and well they went; stout, broad-shouldered men, well grown in years, with thick beards and moustaches, who swung along quickly, without a thought about the heavy yellow knapsack which hung upon their backs. After them followed a dark-green battalion of Jagers, linked shoulder to shoulder in four wall-like lines, marching as if they were always in this close formation, though really they have been used in nothing but skirmishing order during the war. The cavalry of this division, the well-known Black Dragoons of Brandenburg, with their light-blue tunics and dark velvet collars, from which they get their name, formed a bright contrast in color to the dark-green riflemen, but moved with unwavering squadrons, which showed perfectly trained horses and skilled horsemen.

FRANKY's division came next, the heroes of Benatek and of the attack against the Austrian right on the Bistritz, where they have left so many of their comrades; behind this General marched the Twenty-sixth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh and Twenty-seventh Regiments, the last showing by its diminished front the severity of the fire to which it was so long exposed in the hardly contested wood above Benatek, and the sharp fighting of a later date near Blumenau. With this division passed the dark-green and gold Magdeburg Hussars, one squadron of which made the successful charge against the Austrian Uhlans in front of Kaltenbrun.

The last infantry division which marched past was the Eighth, formerly commanded by Gen. HORN, but now, since the General has gone to take the command of the whole of the infantry of the First Reserve Corps, under Gen. SCHOELER. It was a brigade of this division which fought by night the first infantry combat of the campaign in the narrow street of Podoll, where it suffered severely. This division also stormed the village of Sadowa on the morning of the 3d of July, and spent the greater part of the day in the wood above, exposed to both artillery and musketry fire. The companies looked weak, for their ranks have been thinned by much fighting; but the men who have come through it went past their King with a proud bearing, more like fresh troops going upon service than like men who have just finished a campaign. All looked splendid, all called forth admiration, and a loud murmur of delight went up from the group of officers behind the King as the tall Jagers of Magdeburg passed in an unbending line before them. These men, recruited from the Hartz mountains, and bred up to a forest life, are the very *beau idéal* of light infantry soldiers; tall, muscular and wiry, quick of sight, and rare marksmen. They are so cool under fire, and so certain of their aim, that it is asserted that, like the English archer of old, the Magdeburger Jäger carries a foeman's life in every bullet in his cartouche. When the infantry had passed, the cavalry, in a long column of squadrons, filed before the King, and in the column were seen every class of cavalry soldier which exists in the Prussian service: heavy, broad-shoulderd cuirassiers, clothed in white uniforms, with high black boots, mounted on tall, strong horses, which tramped along under the weight of their armor-clad riders, raising clouds of dust, which half obscured the dazzling reflection of the sun from the helmets and cuirasses; tall and lithe Uhlans, carrying with an easy balance the long lances of which the bannered points rose in even line above their heads; light dragoons—for in this service all the dragoons are light cavalry, armed with sword and carbine; and, lighter still, bright-colored, rakish-looking hussars, active little men, on strong, short-legged horses, decked out with gaudy trappings, which give them almost an Oriental look. In rear of the cavalry the reserve artillery rolled slowly past, followed by the hospital trains, now empty and with the stretchers, which used to be carried by the Krankentragers, now folded up and strapped upon the carriages; but ugly red stains upon the curtains of the ambulance wagons showed that all have been lately used. Last of all came the very useful field telegraph detachment, nine carriages carrying means for laying down instantly and for using 30 miles of wire. When all had passed the King called the commanding officers round him, and as nearly as I could catch, said:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot speak to all the soldiers under your command—they are too many; but to you, for all, I must express my thanks for the conduct and behavior of this army during the campaign, which your exertions have brought to such a glorious conclusion. I shall not enter into details of the gallant conduct of your troops at the battle of Koniggratz, where for four hours you stood under the whole artillery fire of the Austrian army, and resisted successfully all the attempts of the enemy to crush you, and thus break the centre of the line of battle. I cannot speak as I should wish of Sichrow, Munchengratz, Podoll and Gitschin. I can but embrace my nephew, your commander, as the representative of you all. I can but tell you that I thank you and that your King and your Fatherland feel that you have nobly done your duty. I am sure there is nothing I could say which could be more pleasing to Prussian soldiers."

Loud cheers greeted the conclusion of this speech, when the King turned his horse, and rode away in the direction of Schonkirchen.

This morning Prince CHARLES, the father of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Prince ADALBERT, received the Order of Merit from the King, the same Order as the Crown Prince received on the battle-field of Koniggratz. Gen. VON VOIGT RHETZ has been appointed Governor of Hanover, and many other officers and soldiers are to receive military honors. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES receives nothing, for there is nothing left to give him; he has already won every decoration which it is in the power of the Monarch to bestow; but he is well contented, for the troops under his command have won a reputation, not only for courage, discipline and endurance, but also for tenderness to their wounded enemies and for a kindly consideration for the peaceful inhabitants of the conquered countries, which must endure as long as history lives. The King's speech closed what in all likelihood will be the last scene of the war of 1866; for there can be little doubt that before the four weeks of armistice, which is to date from the 2d of August, have expired, a definite treaty of peace will be signed. Until that treaty is signed, Prussian troops will occupy Bohemia and Moravia.

The King goes to Berlin immediately, and the troops of the First Army, who were reviewed to-day, will begin their northward march to-morrow morning. During the occupation of the Austrian provinces, the headquarters of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES will be at Prague, and his army will lie between that city and the Thaya, with the Army of the Elbe on its west, and the Second Army on its north and east.

The Free City of Frankfort.

Frankfort, now so harshly treated by Prussia, has suffered frequent disasters. The conquerors have always required from her ruinous contributions, either in consequence of her reputed wealth, or from the certainty that no reprisals were to be feared from a city which only possessed an army of 1,000 men. During the Thirty Years' War that city was placed under contribution by the Swedes, the Imperials and the French. It was ravaged by fire in 1711, 1718 and 1721. In 1792 CUSTINE imposed a contribution of two millions of florins; KLEBER bombarded it in 1796, and AUGUREAU occupied it in 1806. At the period in which CUSTINE imposed the contribution of two millions of florins the prosperity of Frankfort was at its height. What must now be said of the demand for 25,000,000?

Death of Prince Antony de Hohenzollern.

The young Prince ANTONY DE HOHENZOLLERN, who was severely wounded at the battle of Koniggratz, died of his wounds on the 5th. He was mentioned with great honor by the King. Gen. MUTIUS, whose death has been already mentioned, died of apoplexy.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon in Poor Health—The Italian Question.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Emperor returned to St. Cloud from Vichy on Tuesday night, in company with the Prince Imperial. It was sooner, by five or six days, than he intended, but it was at the recommendation, it is said, of his doctor, as at this time the Vichy waters were rather injurious than salutary. Since his return he has been attended by one of the most eminent of the Paris surgeons. He suffers from an attack, painful, though, fortunately, not serious, of gout, with certain unpleasant circumstances which sometimes attend it; and this was a little aggravated by cold caught after a bath. He is, I hear, a good deal relieved since he came back, and it is hoped will be well enough to visit the Camp of Chalons. It is very probable that anxiety has contributed to bring on this attack, if it did not cause it—vexation at the turn things have taken in Germany, and the want of discipline on the part of the Italians. During his mission to his father-in-law Prince NAPOLEON is said to have affirmed, or at least to have allowed it to be understood, that his cousin would back up the Italians in their demand of the territory which they claim from Austria, over and above Venetia; and by doing so somewhat exceeded the instructions of the Emperor. A note has been addressed to the Florence Cabinet on this subject, and if it bear any resemblance to an article allowed to appear in an evening paper, it is significant; for it is hinted that if the Italians persist in what is unreasonable, it may come to pass that they will not have even Venetia. The question now is whether Prussia judges that she has fully performed her engagements towards Italy—these engagements being to support her until Venetia should be free, or whether she will continue that alliance beyond that object, disengage herself with regard to Austria, and tear up the peace preliminaries she has signed at Nikolsburg. On the attitude of the Berlin Cabinet depends the solution of this question.

The Emperor's Health.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: Although there undoubtedly is an "Italian difficulty," I believe I may safely state that the Emperor's sudden departure from Vichy to St. Cloud was not attributable to that or any other political reason. I am informed that His Majesty is unwell, and that Dr. BEYER having expressed an opinion that the Vichy waters were doing him no good, it was thought advisable that he should come to Paris for further advice. It is stated that he performed the journey lying on a mattress; but this may very possibly be a false rumor. The moment he arrived at St. Cloud, Drs. NELATON and RICORD were sent for to meet his ordinary medical advisers in consultation. It was this news, more than anything political, which produced the further fall at the Bourse, though for obvious reasons the money articles of the evening papers only allude to it by saying that there were various alarming rumors. No less than ten special messengers galloped between St. Cloud and Paris to-day.

ITALY.

The Italian Iron-clad Fleet—Its Appearance after the Battle.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

ANCONA, Sunday, Aug. 5.

I have all day been occupied in paying a long and most interesting visit to the fleet, my object being to ascertain the manner in which the various systems of iron-plating resisted the impact of the shot and shell during the battle at Lissa, and also to make myself acquainted with the various sizes, rates of steaming, &c., of the fleet. All these points I ascertained to my entire satisfaction, being indebted for much of my information to an officer of naval engineers, who, by the courtesy of the authorities, accompanied me in my visit.

The twelve iron-clads which were engaged at Lissa may be divided into four classes:

1. The entirely protected ships—of which there were four—viz.: the Re d'Italia, Re di Portogallo, Terribile and Formidabile.

2. Wooden vessels, partially iron-clad—viz.: Principe di Carignano.

3. Iron vessels, partially iron-clad—viz.: Ancona, Palestro, Varese, Maria Pia, Castelfiardo and San Martino.

4. Cupola ships, viz.: the Affondatore.

My first visit was paid to the *Re di Portogallo*, which is a sister ship to the *Re d'Italia*, sunk in the battle, and as the *Re di Portogallo* bore a most prominent part in the contest, she is at present the vessel which excites the greatest interest here. Both these vessels were built in America. The only difference being that the *Re d'Italia* had all her armor fixed before she came across the Atlantic, whereas the *Re di Portogallo*, which was not finished until after her sister ship, was, in consequence of the great difficulties which arose at the launch of the *Re d'Italia*, only partially plated, the upper plates being sent over with her, and affixed at the Royal dockyards at Naples.

The *Re di Portogallo* is a vessel of nearly 6,000 tons burden, is 280 feet long, and is furnished with engines of 800 horse power; her rate of steaming is nine knots per hour, and she carries coal sufficient for five days. In external appearance she is by no means a handsome vessel, her port-holes at once strike one as being too close together; her bow is straight, and she has no ram, and therefore, has not the very aggressive look which most iron-clads have; and lastly, she is, as are all the iron-clads, perfectly disfigured by the coat of whitish-blue paint with which they are all covered, in accordance with the orders of Admiral PERSANO, after they arrived in Ancona. What his motive was no one knows; but certainly, if he wanted to put his crews out of conceit with the appearance of their ships, he went an excellent way to work to do so. Her sides go straight up at the bow and stern, but fall in towards the centre, so that the line of the bulwarks is as nearly as possible straight from end to end.

Before going on board I pulled slowly round her, stopping to examine the shot marks in her side. It was surprising to see how little damage had been done. I may almost say that she has suffered no damage at all. The shot had made round dents of some four to five inches in diameter, and from one to two and a half inches deep. The marks made by the shell were more ragged; some of the dents were eight to twelves inches in diameter, with rough uneven edges. Several had struck upon the edges of plates, denting them deeply, and breaking off small jagged pieces. One plate only, struck in this way upon the edge, looked as if the bolts were slightly started. Many of the shots had struck upon the heads of bolts; but although the heads were bent in the same form as the indentation upon the plate, in no case did I see one broken off. In fact, as far as her iron casing was concerned, the *Re di Portogallo* came out of the combat, in which for more than an hour she was engaged with two and three iron-clads of the enemy, absolutely without damage. Not one of her plates was penetrated, cracked, or seriously loosened. On getting round to her stern her weak point was at once noticeable—namely, the rudder, which is quite undefended, and, owing to the shape of her stern has some six or seven feet of its length exposed to the enemy's balls. It was precisely this defect which caused the loss of the sister ship, the *Re d'Italia*. Her rudder was disabled almost at the beginning of the contest, and she was, after that, an easy prey to her adversaries. This is a serious defect, and will always render the *Re di Portogallo*, perfect as is her iron plating, in danger of destruction in any battle she may engage in, for her prominent rudder would be an instant mark for the enemy's shot, and that once struck she is disabled. The iron plating of the *Re di Portogallo* is covered with a casing of about nine inches thick of wood to a height of two feet above the water line, and upon this wooden casing her copper sheathing is fastened. The whole length of her port bulwark, with the exception of some 50 feet at the stern, was carried away in her collision with the *Kaiser*, the two vessels grinding together for their whole length. In this collision the *Re di Portogallo* had, as I have said, the whole of her bulwark torn away, sixteen of her port shutters wrenched off, together with the cathead, davits, shrouds, and, indeed, everything which projected from her side. The *Kaiser* must have suffered at least equally, for beside the fact that her antagonist was an iron-clad while she was only a wooden vessel, the *Re di Portogallo* had all her guns loaded, and discharged them one by one into her as they ground past each other; while the *Kaiser*, which had just discharged her broadside, had not a gun ready in answer to the destructive fire she must have received.

On gaining the deck I perceived at once to what a terrible fire she had been exposed. Her rigging must have been literally torn to pieces, for it has been almost enterely renewed. Upon the deck were several black, ragged holes of from one to two inches in depth, where shells had struck and burst. The boats I saw lying in the dock-yards completely smashed to pieces. On descending to the gun deck I found that she carried thirty-six guns, consisting of two Armstrong 300-pounders, ten 68-pounders, and the rest 32-pounders, but most of them strengthened with steel at the breech, and throwing bolts of fifty pounds. I believe that they were all rifled. I was particularly anxious to know whether they had been able to work the huge 300-pound Armstrongs, as the question of the applicability of these huge guns to broadside vessels is exciting so much interest among naval men in England, and I was told that they had 22 men to each gun, and that with that number they found no difficulty in working them, but that, of course, they could not fire so readily as the smaller guns. Upon the gun-deck the *Re di Portogallo* had suffered no damage whatever, and no one would have guessed from her appearance that only a fortnight had elapsed since she was engaged in a sanguinary contest. A good many men were killed and wounded from pieces of shell which burst just at the edge of the port-holes. The armor of the *Re* is composed of 5-inch iron, upon 20 inches of wood backing. The sills of her port-holes are 9 feet 3 inches out of the water.

I next visited the two other entirely protected vessels, the *Formidabile* and *Terribile*, of which I need only describe the former, for they are, like the *Re di Portogallo* and the *Re d'Italia*, sister ships.

The *Formidabile* is the vessel which entered the harbor at Lissa and engaged one of the forts for more than an hour at less than three hundred yards distance, and is, therefore, specially interesting as a specimen of the effect, which shots fired at that distance point-blank at a ship lying directly opposite to them, and, therefore, under the most favorable circumstances, may be expected to produce; and before I go further I may at once say that the effect upon the iron plating of the *Formidable* was absolutely nil. On approaching the *Formidabile* I at once saw that she was a very much smaller vessel than the *Re di Portogallo*. Her tonnage I am told is about 1,300 tons, but she looks to me larger than that. She is, with the exception of our floating batteries which were built during the Russian war, the very ugliest specimen of naval architecture I ever saw—very short and wide, with her stern cut away like a Thames skiff, with three short masts quite disproportioned to her size, and with her ports crowded together and very near the water's edge. Certainly from her shape it could not have been supposed that she could have steamed six knots an hour. She has no bowsprit, and her bow projects some four or five feet, acting as a sort of ram, the point of which is exactly level with the water, and I am told that there is a similar projection some six feet under water, the two forming a double-pointed ram. The rudder is not open to the danger which proved fatal to the *Re d'Italia*, being entirely concealed, as, indeed, are those of all the other iron-clads with the exception only of the *Re di Portogallo*. The *Formidabile* has been struck by many more shots than the last named vessel, which, indeed, considering the nature of the encounter, and that she was attacked by two or three vessels at once, has escaped with surprisingly few shot-marks—I should say with not more than 20 or 30 upon her iron plating. I can only suppose that this was from the Austrian vessels persistently trying to ram her, and thus seldom bringing their broadsides to bear. The shot and shell marks upon the *Formidable* are rather deeper, and appear to have been made by larger shot than most of these upon the *Re di Portogallo*; the iron, too, of the plates appeared to me to have been of a harder and more brittle nature than the American iron with which that ship is plated, for the edges of the shot dents are much more ragged, but in spite of this, after the most careful inspection, I could find no instance of a plate which had cracked or the bolts of which had seriously started. The *Formidabile* is a French built ship, and certainly reflects the greatest credit upon its constructors.

On reaching the deck much greater signs of the conflict were visible than had been the case in the *Re di Portogallo*. The bulwarks were shattered in several places, the funnel was completely riddled with pieces of shell, many of which fell down, and were picked up in the furnaces below; a large piece of the casing of the lower part of the funnel had been carried away, and the deck was in many places ploughed up and black from the explosion of shells; one of the masts was badly hit, and would have to be replaced, being temporarily supported by small spars fastened round it. In the centre of the ship is an iron-clad turret, in which the captain stands, but which, from being open at the top, would be an untenable post in a naval engagement, as it would be exposed to the shot of the enemy's marines in the tops. This fault, was, however, of no consequence in her attack upon the forts, and she took no part in the sea fight. She carries no guns upon deck, and the captain is, therefore, the only person exposed to fire. Upon going below I found her what some of our own iron-clads have been called—a perfect box of guns. The portholes are barely eight feet asunder, which is not nearly sufficient for the proper working of guns. The total length of the vessel is only 180 feet. Her armament consists of four 68-pounders, with steel breeches, and capable of carrying cyliudrical shot of 120 pounds; ten rifled 32-pounders, also strengthened with steel, and carrying cylindrical bolts of 60 pounds; and six ordinary 32-pounders; in all twenty guns. By what, considering the number of shot which struck her, must be considered a piece of extraordinary good fortune, not a single shell entered her portholes and burst inside; but one struck just at the edge of one of them, splintering the plate, and the fragments of plate and shell entered the port-hole, killing two men and wounding ten others. This shows the fearful destruction which a shell exploding fairly inside would have wrought. I inquired if the smoke of so many guns exploding so close together had not been very stifling, but was told that they were little inconvenienced by the smoke of their own guns, but that the smoke from the shells when they burst near the portholes was of a very suffocating character, and that the one especially which burst at the edge of the porthole had quite filled that part of the ship, and had rendered it impossible to work the guns near for some minutes. The boats of the *Formidabile* were blown to pieces, and, curiously enough, one of the shells had exploded just under the lower end of one of the davits, blowing it up out of its socket and fairly into the air. It fell into the water, and was lost. Six of the port shutters were shot away during the engagement. The engines were supplied by the French house who built the ship; they were of 480-horse power, and gave great satisfaction, as, indeed, they well may, for the *Formidabile* and her sister ship, in spite of their shortness and width, are by far the fastest ships in the Italian navy, steaming 12 knots an hour, and are capable of going 13 upon an emergency. The consumption of coal is a little over two tons an hour, and steaming at 12 knots an hour they carry coal sufficient for six days, but steaming at 8 knots, the rate of the rest of the fleet, the coal will last for twelve days. The *Formidabile* and *Terribile* are entirely iron vessels; whereas the *Re d'Italia* and *Re di Portogallo* are wooden ones. Their armor consists of 4½-inch plates, with a foot of wooden backing, and an internal skin of inch iron. With the exception of the number and closeness to each other of the portholes, the *Formidabile* and *Terribile* have but one serious defect, and this is the nearness of the portholes to the water's edge. The sills of the portholes are not more than four and a half to five feet above the water line, which in anything like rough weather would render it impossible for them to use their guns. Of course in the comparatively still waters of the Mediterranean and Adriatic the defect is of less consequence, but it would be an insuperable objection to ships intended to navigate the rougher waters of the Atlantic. On a day when they were able to work their guns I consider either of them to be fully a match for the *Re di Portogallo*, although that ship carries heavier metal and is nearly four times their tonnage; but the advantage is, to my mind, more than counterbalanced by the superior speed, greater handiness in turning, owing to their short squat shape, the possession of a ram, and the advantage of a perfectly protected rudder, possessed by the *Formidabile* and *Terribile*. I have now stated the result of my investigations of the three perfectly protected vessels of the Italian navy. In my letter of to-morrow I shall write of the other three classes into which I divided them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen's Speech on the Prorogation of Parliament.

On the 10th inst. the ceremony of proroging Parliament took place. The Queen was not present, and the speech was accordingly read by the Lord Chancellor. It was as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty, in releasing you from the labors of a protracted session, to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to your parliamentary duties.

"Her Majesty has much satisfaction in informing you that her relations with all foreign Powers are on the most friendly footing.

Her Majesty has watched with anxious interest the progress of the war which has recently convulsed a great portion of the Continent of Europe. Her Majesty cannot have been an indifferent spectator of events which have seriously affected the positions of sovereigns and Princes with whom Her Majesty is

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IN THE WOODS.

A Tramp and Tarry Among the Adirondacks and Lakes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ADIRONDACK, Essex Co., N. Y., Tuesday, July 29, 1866.

South by west of SCOTT's, in North Elba, is Mount McIntyre, the most conspicuous of the Adirondacks in that direction. It has a succession of peaks, seven or eight in number, extending north and south, the highest of which has an altitude of over five thousand feet. West of Mount McIntyre is Wallface, a mountain running parallel with it for several miles, and which, without any pointed elevation, has a height varying from twenty-five hundred to four thousand feet. Between these two mountains is the celebrated Indian Pass, through which, under the aboriginal *régime*, it is said that opposing tribes from the valleys on the north and south would travel when seeking some innocent recreation in the way of tomahawking and scalping their transmontane neighbors, and hence its name. From SCOTT's to the Indian Pass is twelve miles by the traveled path; thence to the Adirondack Iron Works is five miles.

East of Mount McIntyre is situated Mount Colden, a prominent peak, which is rendered more conspicuous when seen from the northwest, by reason of its western surface having many slides, from the bare rocks of which the sunlight is reflected with a glare that can be seen as far as the mountain is visible. Between it and Mount McIntyre are two beautiful sheets of water, Lakes Colden and Avalanche, but the topography of the country about them is so notoriously rocky that but few men and women had ever the courage to attempt to penetrate further to the north than the foot of Lake Colden; and hence Lake Avalanche has been but seldom seen by tourists, though on the Mount Marcy trail they pass within two miles of it. From the north, I could not learn that it had ever been visited. SCOTT, who has hunted about those mountains since—well, the days of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—has never seen it, though it is within fourteen miles of his house.

The route I had laid out for our tramp was from SCOTT's through the Indian Pass to the Adirondack Iron Works, and thence northeast to Lakes Colden and Avalanche, passing both, and returning to SCOTT's—in other words, we were to circumnavigate Mount McIntyre. SCOTT was doubtful whether we could get past Lake Avalanche, old mountaineers having pronounced it to be impassable. Guides for that part of the route were of course out of the question. The mountains of this region have been so little visited by tourists that, except for Mount Marcy and Whiteface, there has been no demand to justify a resident to qualify himself for regular employment as a guide by exploration of the many points of interest with which they abound. We were only able to obtain one—old NELSON BLINN—who had been from from North Elba, through the Indian Pass, as far as the Adirondack Iron Works; and his last tramp through to that point was twelve years ago. Old BLINN is an old mountaineer, now past sixty, bald and grey, a quaint, talkative, old-fashioned fellow, full of bear, panther and wolf stories, to which we afterward listened with all the interest of little children, when sitting at night around our camp fire. Next to old BLINN was JAKE WOOD, a nephew of SCOTT's, only twenty-one years of age, though he stands six feet four in his stockings; he is broad-shouldered and strong, has clear blue eyes, thick light hair that hangs wavy from his head, pleasing features, a modest demeanor, and an honest face. JAKE is a farmer, hunter, trapper, fisherman, and, though young, he has sufficient knowledge of the mountains about to be of service as a guide. CHARLEY ROBERTS I have already spoken of. He is one of the "light weights," but with a wiry constitution, tough fibre, a blazing red face, sandy hair and whiskers, and a pug nose that will point up, no matter in what way his head is held. Beside being a thoroughly efficient woodsman, CHARLEY is also an excellent camp cook. The selection we made for guides, as events subsequently proved, was most fortunate.

The first pleasant morning after our descent of Whiteface, the members of our gypsey tribe put on their loads and bade good bye to SCOTT and his folks. Of ladies we had Donna MARIA and the Señorita—the Allemande having returned to Elizabethtown to resume a lazy life. But to the Russian, the artist and myself, as the male members of the family, were added the acrobat and nimrod—two young gentlemen fresh from college, and both valuable accessions to the camp. Beside the loads which the guides carried, there was left from fifteen to twenty-five pounds to be carried by each male passenger, in the way of blankets, provisions and camp apparatus—the ladies only being asked to carry their waterproofs and canteens.

Near to old BLINN's farm-house we crossed the Ausable where we struck the trail for the Indian Pass, which last year was marked out by SCOTT, and by him and others the trees blazed and a pathway bushed out. Our tramp was thence south a distance of near nine miles, following the line of the Ausable, but a half mile or so to the west, till we reached a shanty on the east bank of the river at the foot of Mount McIntyre. The path was rough enough, but we had learned not to grumble at small imperfections. Indeed, it was the perfection of engineering skill compared with what we had yet to encounter elsewhere. It was through dense forest, with occasional pieces of swamp and mire; and at every mile or so it crossed the foot of a hill, down the side of which a mountain brook, with clear cold water, flowed. Trees and foliage were everywhere about us; and, though in the midst of mountains, not a peak was visible anywhere. We felt like the old sailor who, having occasion to pass through this wilderness, to visit his son who had settled within it, said, that he "never was so far out of sight of land before." At noon, we partook of lunch, which consisted of West Broadway woodcock (*vulgus*, pork and beans), a pail of which we had carried with us. At four o'clock we arrived at our shanty.

Our supper that night consisted of salt pork, flapjacks, tea, maple syrup, and bread and butter. An hour was passed in song and merriment, and this, by general consent, ceasing a few moments before nine o'clock, we went to sleep; but not until some preliminary skirmishing with the gnats, in which they finally suffered a complete repulse, caused by our applying to our faces and hands a smearing of sweet oil and tar. Once asleep, we did not awaken until half-past five o'clock in the morning. Breakfast over and the dishes washed, we again packed our beds and resumed our tramp, the trail being near to and occasionally crossing and recrossing the Ausable. The rise in the ground became more and more manifest as we proceeded, and the river soon became so much lessened in its proportions that it was now no larger than a moderate sized brook. Ten and a half miles distant from SCOTT's we reached the foot of a rocky steep, up which we were to climb nearly a thousand feet in traveling less than a half mile. For a quarter of an hour we stopped to look at the bold, rocky and precipitous face of a spur of Wallface which a few rods to the west was in full view, and down a fissure of which the outlet of SCOTT's pond on the top of Wallface, descended a distance of over a thousand feet. The Artist remained an hour, and added a beautiful sketch of the view to his portfolio.

The climbing of the steep and rocky surface of the height which obstructs the gorge, was a tiresome work. So far as I could judge from surface indications the height is made up of heavy blocks of granite which have tumbled from the precipices on either side. In some of the smaller interstices of rock, more or less earth has accumulated, in which a sparce growth of trees has taken root. Large openings between the rocks, however, were frequently met, and others led from them. As we ascended, the Ausable rapidly diminished, and before we had gained half the distance it was the merest brook of but a foot or so in width, beautiful, with its frequently recurring cascades. Near the height of the dividing ridge it was hardly more than the trickling of water over and between the rocks, with frequent tributaries of even less size. These had their rise in numberless springs on the surface and others out of view amid the unexplorable labyrinth of passages that exist in the rocks which thus have been hurled in chaotically together. When we had reached the height of the rise we stopped to rest, while old BLINN sought out amid the bushes by which our path was surrounded two little springs, distant only a few rods from each other, from one of which the waters trickled to the north, and found their way to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the other of which discharged its waters to the south, and they at last found their level in New-York bay. The angle of a large cube of granite, having surfaces facing to the north and the south, separates the rain drops of Summer showers, that fell upon the rock, sending some on a journey through the Ausable, Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, while their sisters, within a few moments, are carried within the bed of the Hudson, to be borne onward through defile, and gorge, and valley, until on the bosom of the river the commerce of a nation can float. I said the "Hudson;" for it bears still that name to its height 2,800 feet above the sea, though our Gypsy band seated themselves upon its banks where it was less than a foot in width, and filled our drinking cups from the waters which were splashing over its pebbly bottom. To the baby river we bade good-bye until we should again greet it, a bigger stream, a mile below.

The view southward from the ridge brought to us the first glimpse of the scenic beauties of the Indian Pass. As we followed the trail to the south the view became more and more imposing. A few rods of descent brought us to a flat surface of perhaps a half acre in extent, from which directly over us was the height of Wallface there a thousand feet almost perpendicularly above our heads; and, looking along the wall, which presents a front of near a half mile, the depth of the precipice increases with the descent of the rise toward the south, until its greatest height from the base is reached. There are a number of points from which the precipice can be seen to the best advantage, but most of these are a short distance from the path. Some indications of a storm, though the sun still shone brightly, determined us to hasten forward to our camping ground and await the morning for a more extended view of the landscape from the best point of view. But as the storm of that night continued the next day, we were disappointed in our purpose. Our frequent rests, however, had fortunately given us several favorable views, and sufficient to enable us to realize the massive grandeur of the situation. No written description can give an adequate idea of the immensity or sublimity of the landscape. And, though the painter may depict those effects which grow out of outline and color, and light and shade, it seems to me that without a canvas of large proportions, he cannot, even by the contrast of human figures, or other objects of known size introduced into the picture, with the heights, succeed in imparting a conception of the massiveness of the view. Its characteristics are those of other immense chasms in the region, but doubled and trebled in magnitude, while the emotions inspired in the beholder are more than quadrupled in their intensity. As I estimate it, the gorge is from forty to sixty rods in width. In its depth, and along its sides, detached masses of granite, in proportions far beyond anything we had seen or conceived of, were lying in the order or the disorder consequent upon their being hurled from the heights above—at one point tumbled in together in a confused mass, and at another standing alone and isolated. Of the latter class I saw thirty and forty feet cubes with sufficient regularity of form as to suggest the thought of their having been quarried by giants, to be raised into an obelisk of hundreds of feet in height. Some of these isolated masses project sufficiently over their bases to give shelter to a dozen persons; and in one or two instances, the remains of camp-fires before them were still existing. On the height of many of these largest rocks, earth enough had accumulated to support the growth of trees. On smaller ones, where trees had begun their growth, but the earth on the rock was insufficient either for support or sustenance to the tree, it has shot down its roots over the rock, sometimes ten or fifteen feet before penetrating the earth. Were it possible to remove the rock and leave tree, branches and roots in their present position, the trunk would be in midair, with branches extending from it above, and roots forming the contour of an irregular hemisphere above ground, radiating from its base; and moss and bush also participate in these freaks of growth. In fact, the Pass abounds in beautiful studies for foregrounds of rock, tree, bush, moss and herbage.

But if emotions of wonder akin to astonishment are inspired by the view on the plane of the eye when it rises to take in a view of the front of Wallface, the brain whirls before it reaches the height of the precipice. The tall trees on top seem but the merest bushes. The eye moves over the rocky front from the foreground to the sky, entranced by the picturesque beauties of the view, while the mind is bewildered by the contemplation of its massive grandeur. The rock has a general color of brownish gray, but with varying shades, and here and there over it are spots with brighter colors. The lines which mark the boundaries of masses of rock which have broken off add a beautiful variety to the picture. Between them the surfaces of rock vary more or less from the plane of the precipice, and thus give opportunities for the effects of light and shade in the view. The perpendicular height of the precipice at the highest point is estimated at from thirteen hundred to fourteen hundred feet. I am informed, however, that a year since it was measured by some tourists with a line from the top, and that they found it to be nearly seventeen hundred feet from the summit to the base. Thirteen hundred feet is about a quarter of a mile, which is the distance from one of the numbered streets in New-York to the fifth one distant. Let a person stand on Fourth-avenue at Nineteenth-street, and the distance between him and the Union-place Hotel is the smallest estimated distance of the height of Wallface. In other words, if Fourth-avenue were perpendicular instead of horizontal, the height from Dr. BELLOWS' church to the Union-place Hotel will indicate to the mind sufficiently imaginative as to thus turn things topsy-turvy, the immensity of the precipice at the Indian Pass.

The scenery of the Pass is one of the greatest natural curiosities on our continent east of the Rocky Mountains. To appreciate its beauties in detail, a day or parts of two days should be passed among them.

In thus briefly describing the characteristics of the gorge, based upon the views we had of it in passing from the height of the water-shed to the camping-ground, a mile distant, I have omitted any notice of our experiences on the route between those points. A few rods to the south of the height is the Ice House. Under an immense shelving piece of granite through the entrance to a narrow winding chamber, amid the recesses of rock, JAKE WOOD led us one by one, and at the extremity of the passage was a huge cake of ice, weighing probably near a ton, and which can be found there at any season of the year. The acrobat, with an axe, cut off two blocks of about a cubic foot each, and brought them out in the open air, and—I may be scolded for telling it—Donna Maria, who is skilled in the concoction of fragrant beverages, *à la Americaine*, soon produced from our stock of lemons, sugar and whisky, commingled in correct proportions with the water and ice which we then obtained, a series of cold whisky punches which were swallowed by a tired and perspiring *coterie* of thirsty mortals with a palpable relish, in drinking the health of the dispenser of the compound.

I believe that JAKE had never been much further South than the Ice House; and, as I have already stated, while Old BLINN had not gone through the Pass for twelve years, CHARLEY had never been to it. In the base of the chasm, by the Ice House, there were but few trees, and our line of travel thence was through bushes and weeds and rank grass, with neither trail nor marked trees to guide us. But following Old BLINN's recollection of the direction of the line of travel, which we were inclined to distrust, though we subsequently saw it to be correct, we commenced the ascent of a steep bluff on the east side of the gorge, and we soon found obscure evidences of a path—here an old blaze on a tree—there some limbs broken from a bush—at another place the moss worn from the trunk of an old decayed tree by the tread of human footsteps, and occasionally a line of depression of the dead leaves on the surface sufficient to show that others had some time been there before us. The surface of the ground was almost precipitous in places, and everywhere it was obstructed by fallen trees, dead limbs and rocks. At last we reached Jump-Off Rock—let me here name it for identification—where a bare surface of rock forty feet high and with a steep inclination had to be descended with nothing to aid us but the smooth trunk of a dead tree which was lying upon it. The rock terminated in a perpendicular face of several feet high, and from the end of the inclined face the descent had to be made on the trunk of the tree alone as the only means of reaching the ground. I regarded it as a piece of extra hazardous mountain perambulation. It was only accomplished after many abrasions of the skin and lacerations of clothing. This point attained, we struck a few rods distant a well-marked trail which led south to the Adirondack Iron Works. But over the mile intervening between the Ice House and the foot of the Jump-Off Rock I am confident a traveler will make slower time than the unsanctified on the highway to Jordan, which, the African Muse has alleged on information and belief, in a lyric composition of questionable literary excellence, is beset with many difficulties for travelers, or words to that effect. The fact that no well-marked trail exists between the Ice House and Jump-Off Rock, I can only account for in this way, that the one point terminates the path for tourists visiting the Pass from Scott's, and the other terminates the one traveled by those who visit it from the Adirondack Iron Works; and reaching either of which the visitor wanders about seeking standpoints from which to view the landscape. And, as it is rare that tourists go through from Scott's to Adirondack, or *vice versa*, no path has ever been made over the mile intervening those points. To say that thirty tourists have gone through the Pass from north to south, or south to north, in five years, I am confident would be a large estimate.

From Jump-Off Rock the path goes down, down, over rocks and roots, and tree butts and banks on the eastern side of the gorge, which, I believe, at that point, is a spur of Mount McIntyre, a distance of several hundred feet, and the base being reached we again encounter the Hudson, already fifteen feet wide. We crossed to the west bank, and finding the remains of an old shanty we decided to encamp there for the night.

The work of building a shanty was at once commenced, and as the clouds had already begun to indicate the near approach of a storm, it was hastened forward with all speed. But our chances of comfort seemed lugubrious when the guides told us that the season was so far advanced, except upon much higher ground, that the spruce bark upon which they rely in the woods to make a water-tight roof would not peel. A covering of boughs, though good enough to keep off the dews, is no better than a sieve as a shelter from the rain. But this was our only reliance, except so far as our India-rubber blankets would serve to make a portion of the roof water-proof. We had hardly got the blankets in place on the roof when a heavy, but sharp clap of thunder broke over our heads. This, of itself, by reason of its suddenness, was a surprise, but as the report was followed by one reverberation after another, back and forth, between the walls of the immense chasm in which we were, it was a feature in natural acoustics which was decidedly startling. For a half hour one peal followed another at intervals of a few minutes, each repeating itself in successive echoes which grew fainter and fainter until the last was heard far away up the gorge. It convinced us of the immense superiority of American thunder, and the gratification we experienced in hearing the reverberations reconciled us more fully to the discomforts which were to come from the rain which followed. And soon it did follow, in a heavy storm of three hours' duration, when, for a time, it ceased, but only to continue at intervals during the night.

And the thunder had another effect still. It again set the springs of the Russian's poetic inspiration to flowing. Seated under the edge of our shanty and close to the cheerful camp fire, he took out his note book and wrote as a camp song, adopting it to the air of *Vive l'Amour*, which the night before we had sung in camp with extensive improvisations. After supper (which consisted of fried trout as the principal feature, a hundred of which JAKE and CHARLEY had caught in the morning,) when the rain had commenced to pour, we huddled together under the shanty and tuned our voices for the Russian's new song. One voice sang the verses and the whole joined in the refrain and chorus. And, "although we says it as shouldn't, bein' as how as we made it," we don't think any better music has been heard in that neighborhood for a good while. As part of the current proceedings of the tramp, I insert a copy of the song. The refrain and chorus apply to each verse, though only inserted in connection with the first:

THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN SONG.

AIR—*Vive l'Amour.*

O'er mountain and vale we tramp gaily along;
Hurrah for our Gypsy life!
And merrily join in the forest bird's song,
Hurrah for our Gypsy life!

CHORUS—
And cheers for the mountains where freedom doth dwell,
Where echoes resounding through gorge and through dell,
Of vigor and courage and cheerfulness tell!
Hurrah for the mountains, hurrah!

The forest leaves rustle a welcome to give
To wilds where the deer and the catamount live.

The brooks in wild monotone cheerily greet
The sound of our voices—the tread of our feet.

Though humble our food, it is all to our wish;
'Tis relished far more than the epicure's dish.

At nightfall we nestle on Mother Earth's breast,
And music of waterfalls lulls us to rest.

With shanty and camp-fire the storms we defy—
The morrow's sun surely will lighten the sky.

And as we move onward the sun's brilliant light
A grand panorama unfolds to our sight.

And so, through the wild woods, when trampling along,
We merrily join in the forest-bird's song.

Other songs were sung, and stories were told, and jokes were played, to pass away an hour and a half, during which the rain came down in torrents. The India-rubber blanket was not sufficient to afford us full protection from the rain, and we could not huddle so closely together but we would get more or less wet. Despite the discomfort, I do not believe we passed a more jolly time on our tramp than on that night. People accept the inevitable, no matter what the sacrifice. And when there is a party together in the midst of discomfort, with no possibility of rendering it less, a corporate enthusiasm is aroused which leads them to be light hearted when—if no such incentive existed—some might be pensive, or even melancholy. About 9 o'clock we turned in for the night. Our heads and bodies were protected from the rain; but to bring our legs from the knees down under the shelter of the India-rubber blanket, we were compelled to lie "spoon fashion." This did very well so long as we remained awake, but after sleep came upon us we would unconsciously stretch out our legs for a change of position, and long before morning all had awakened to a knowledge of the fact that their lower limbs had been for a good while soaking in the rain. Finding that we had slept soundly under the aqueous visitation, we turned over, and soon, into sleepy oblivion, the rain and its discomforts had again passed.

When day broke the storm had ceased, and we entertained hopes that the weather would clear up to enable us to remain a few hours on the Pass to more minutely inspect its beauties, before starting for the Adirondack Iron Works. But we were disappointed. About 9 o'clock the rain commenced again. As our provisions were not more than sufficient to carry us through the day, we resolved to recommence our tramp. At 10 o'clock, with everything packed, we started, and soon after the rain became almost a torrent. Through it, however, we walked for three hours a distance of nearly five miles to the Adirondack Iron Works, half the space over a path having more or less of the usual characteristics of fallen trees and swampy places, to which was added mud the whole distance. By HUNTER and his family at Adirondack we were kindly received. The ladies were furnished with dry clothing. The men, less fortunate, were only able to become dry by the slow process of evaporation. Though his house was full a bed was provided for the ladies. We of the opposite sex were thankful for the comforts of the hay mow; and though the grass-hoppers from the new-made hay would get entangled in our hair and whiskers, and occasionally tickle our noses, we slept well, and were ready in the morning for another day's tramp.

E. F. U.

EXPLOSION IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Dispatch* states that the entire city was startled Saturday, about 10 o'clock A. M., by a loud explosion, resembling the discharge of a 200-pounder. It occurred at the junk-shop of WILLIAM COLLYER, on Second-street, opposite BELL's stable, and was produced by the ignition of a lot of powder which had been removed from a number of shells. The proprietor had taken a quantity of powder from these shells, they having been first submerbed in a big bucket, and their contents thoroughly saturated. A little shell was emptied without soaking, however. The dry powder was sprinkled along the floor, between the operators and the wet powder. Mr. C. having occasion to light a pipe, thoughtlessly threw the match to the floor, which ignited the dry powder. The train of inflammable particles instantaneously communicated to the saturated article, when, to the utter astonishment of those present, all the powder on the floor, wet and dry, exploded, with the startling effect above stated. The inmates of the building were greatly shocked, the roof knocked off, and a portion of the timbers set on fire. The flames were speedily extinguished.

The most singular feature of the affair was that the large bucket, filled with water, in which the shells had been soaked, took fire, and the sulphurous liquid blazed up and burned like petroleum or kerosene.

A MAN ROBBED IN HIS OWN YARD.—The Rochester *Express* gives the following account of a desperate and bold robbery which occurred in that city on Saturday night, 18th inst., Mr. G. C. GOODALE, grocery merchant being the victim. Mr. GOODALE had left his store and driven to his residence, some distance out on New-Main-street, in a buggy, arriving there about midnight. As he was passing through his yard into the house he was assailed by two men, who sprang out of some bushes, and received several severe blows, one of which felled him to the ground, and rendered him insensible. The villains then rifled his pockets, containing about twelve shillings in money and the key to his safe. After recovering, and ascertaining his loss, Mr. GOODALE gave the alarm, and Chief SHERMAN was notified of the affair. Supposing that the desperadoes meant to effect an entrance into the store and rob the safe, Mr. GOODALE's clerk and policeman watched there during the night, but the men did not make their appearance.

Mr. GOODALE was quite badly injured by the heavy blows he received. The affair is one of the most desperate in character that has occurred here in some time. The fellows either thought that Mr. GOODALE would have a sufficient sum of money with him to repay them for so daring an attack, or they were after the key to the safe, with the intention of breaking into the store and rifling it. They made a miscalculation in the former supposition, and were foiled in the latter case.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Two Extremes.

From the Albany Argus.

It is a noticeable fact, but by no means a surprising one, *that the extremists of the North and South are united in opposition to the great movement inaugurated at Philadelphia.* It is a fact, indeed one of the most patent in the political history of our country, that the people never yet moved in the direction of reform without meeting the opposition of those classes. And it is not strange, therefore, to find a few papers in the South, like the Richmond *Enquirer*, and one or two others in Charleston, brooding over the the action of the Philadelphia Convention, as querulously, if not as furiously bitter, as the New-York *Tribune*, the Albany *Journal*, Chicago *Tribune*, and other sheets of that ilk.

The Philadelphia programme is a movement having for its object the restoration of all the States to all their rights under the Constitution—a movement to reunite the people of every section in the bonds of fraternal union, and to place the Government upon a basis so firm and stable, as to afford to the world an unqualified guarantee that the United States are once more cemented by the ties of genuine affection, national pride and material interests, never again to be disturbed by internal strifes, but determined, as destined, to move rapidly onward in the paths of prosperity and power. *And it is precisely because such is the aim of those who met in Philadelphia, that the extremists of South Carolina, equally with the Radicals of the Northern States oppose it with characteristic incendiary language and venemous denunciation. They see in its success their own discomfiture forever, for with Radicalism forced to the wall now, it can never be strong enough for harm in the future.* Let peace, and all its beneficent influences be once more restored to a people weary of war and harrassed as no other people were ever harrassed, by the machinations of desperate demagogues; let the Councils of the nation be guided by statesmen, whose single aim will be the prosperity of the country, and to enlarge the liberties of the citizens, instead of by political empirics whose study it is to despoil the land by legislating for classes, and impoverish and degrade the masses, by overburthening them with taxation, and discouraging their industry by imposing duties and fines and penalties such as never were ventured by Monarch or Autocrat.

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It is to be regarded as suspicious that the Radicals of the two sections are as one in opposition to the popular uprising. It will open the eyes of every good citizen, and the honest electors, once aroused to the dangers of the hour, there will be no hesitation on their part in determining on which side their powerful influence should be cast—whether on the side of unity and constitutional liberty or with the destructionists. The true cause is making cheering strides, and the defeat of its enemies is near at hand.

The Indications of the Hour.

From the Baltimore Commercial.

The indications increase day by day and hour by hour which point to the coming overthrow of the short-sighted clique, which, under the dictation of THAD. STEVENS, has obstinately refused to concede to the loyal men of the nation the fruits of their long and arduous struggle to restore the Union. Foolishly permitting themselves to drive back even those thoroughly repentant, along with the loyal of the deluded section, plainly determined that there should be no reconstruction of any sort which endangered their rule, they are suddenly awakened from their idle dreams of exclusiveness, of the right alone to control matters; and fairly tempting their fate, the people will see to it that they no longer have a chance to abuse noble opportunities for good. They had flattered themselves with hopes of divisions and petty wrangling on the part of the late Convention, such as for eight months has pervaded and paralyzed their own movements, in a Congress where after all they had a majority which should have given them absolute control. They could not conceive of patriotism enough on the part of others to do more than they had themselves done toward harmony. Therefore it is that when the events of the past few days challenge their attention *they are astonished at results, and would seek to break the force of it all by insinuations against the patriotism and honest purpose of those lately assembled. It will not do.* The people will judge for themselves what gives the best promise of peace, of quiet, or that settlement of our difficulties so desirable, and they have only to scan the declaration of principles of the late Convention, they have only to note the spirit and temper of its proceedings, to know and feel that upon such at last must devolve the great but delicate task of composing dissentions, which otherwise may distract the nation for another quarter of a century.

Then, we say, that already *a splendid advance has been made in the right direction;* an advance which should make men who have proudly and wantonly abused their opportunities, *know* that they must yield to the force of circumstances they cannot control. *They have had their day.* And when they, as leaders of a party, venture to sneer at those who have inaugurated this new movement, cavil at it as a gathering or combination of all shades of recent political differences, let the friends of the movement exultantly admit the fact; exultantly point to this grand gathering as to that which inspired by the dire needs of the country in its reiterated and terrible disappointments, must be relied upon to save it from new dangers which, under Radical management, have threatened it.

And now, the Convention having done its part, it is for the people to do theirs. It need not be expected that the Radical leaders will give up the power so long enjoyed, and so determinately abused, without a desperate struggle. We need no better evidence of it than has been evinced already in the fierce denunciation inspired in certain quarters, as the character of this great movement begins to be fairly apprehended. *But with the people thoroughly in earnest, the movement in the direction of a new and much needed change must succeed.*

Meanwhile, let thorough organization and systematic effort be the order of the day with all who wish to aid in restoring the country to unity and peace. Already, thoroughly alarmed, the Radical leaders are on the stump everywhere, to save, if possible, their failing cause. Their "reconstruction" projects having completely failed, their policy will be to inflame anew the passions of the nation; to strive, if possible, to convince the people that other years of fierce controversy and quarrel are essential before we may indulge hopes of a true restoration of the Union. Already we have seen how unscrupulous they can show themselves to be, in new disturbances gotten up betwixt the black and white populations of the country, in order to further their plans to retain power. Already we have seen them willing to keep the States asunder, and to separate them still more widely, if it but promise them a renewed lease of power. But in all this they will be defeated if the people are but true to themselves and true to the interests of peace and unity. It is for the people to determine all this, and with the declaration of principles the Convention has put forth, it may safely rely upon the people appealed to, to save the country.

The Great National Union Party.

From the Louisville, Ky., Journal.

Neither party wishes to adopt the name of the other, while multitudes in both wish to sustain the President and to put an end to the sectional strife. Now, to save the pride of both, *why not, in the very spirit of restoration, in the very spirit of letting bygones be bygones, mutually agree to drop both names, and form themselves into the Great National Union Party?* They really constitute that party in an unorganized state now. Those calling themselves Republicans and those calling themselves Democrats have united in the Philadelphia Convention for national objects, to inaugurate a great Union movement in order completely to restore the Union. *Why not take the name of the National Union Party—a name that would correctly designate the purpose had in view, and with which Republicans and Democrats could coöperate, and at the same time save their pride.* It seems to us this would be a graceful and patriotic compromise, and would give great strength to the movement. Union men in the two old organizations, now existing in name at best, would sacrifice nothing by uniting together for so noble and glorious an object, while the rumps and skeletons that would be left behind of the old parties would contain merely the few persons of peculiar characteristics who learn nothing, who forgive nobody, and whose notions of political perfection center in and are bounded by their exclusive and not very elevated views. These skeletons of parties, thus denuded of all that could give them vitality and force, would be harmless and powerless to withstand the sweeping tide of the great National Party that would have the glory of coming to the rescue of and saving an imperiled country at the most critical period perhaps which has ever arisen in its history. We trust the friends of the Union in all parts of the country will reflect upon the subject, and give it the weight to which we think it is fairly entitled in the present juncture of our National affairs. We urged these views many months ago, and we think that the drift of public opinion is in their favor.

Shall the South Accept the Declaration.

It is worthy of mention that many are embarrassing the discussion by discussing it in the light of party interests and prejudices. *This is entirely unwarrantable.* The Philadelphia Convention did not pretend to found or destroy a party. A party Convention is inseparable from the idea of candidacy; but this Convention nominated no one. A party Convention either creates or uses a party name; this body does neither. A party Convention is composed of persons who all acknowledge fealty to some existing political organization, or who convene to form one; this neither comprises such persons nor proposes such an end.

The Convention of 1866 was no more a party Convention than that of 1787. In this, as in that, men of different political associations and creeds freely mingled. In this, as in that, no question of party policy was considered—no candidate nominated, no name assumed; in a word, nothing done save to declare the opinion of the nation on the issue made up by the war. And the question for us is: *Shall that opinion stand as our judgment?*

If we analyze the "Declaration" we will find that it contains but one affirmation of political principle about which there was any dispute in the South. This is in the following language:

"No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual, and cannot be dissolved."

Is the South prepared to admit this? The question is not whether this is the true theory on which the Union was founded; whether this is the wiser and safer interpretation of the compact; whether this is the better ground on which to rest the public liberties; whether the rights of States or the franchises of individuals can best be maintained with this view of the powers of the States, *but whether we will submit to this as the future policy of the Government.*

On the threshold the patent fact meets us that practically we must submit to this; we are powerless to resist it. The only further question is, *whether it is a matter of such transcendant consequence to our liberties that we had better forever remain in a provincial condition than consent to equality in a Government recognizing this doctrine.*

We presume there can be no doubt what answer common sense declares. It is possible that, if this doctrine, in these terms, had been incorporated in the Constitution, it would not have been accepted, for at that time the people and the States were free to choose or reject the Constitution, and it was binding only on those States which chose to accept it, and not even on any of these until nine had signified that acceptance.

But the case is now altered: *the failure to admit this theory of our Government will amount to the perpetual exclusion of the South from the benefits of the Union, and cannot afford any countervailing advantage.*

Nor does it at all bind the consciences of the people as to the future. No proposition is more clearly established than this, that the American people may, and will, change their form of government whenever they please. The Articles of Confederation declared that no change should be made in any of them unless first proposed in Congress and afterwards unanimously agreed to by the States. Yet before those Articles were ten years old, a Convention had assembled for the purpose of destroying them and the Government they had created, without any proposal in Congress or submission of the same to the people.

We conclude, therefore, that there is nothing of principle in the Declaration of the Philadelphia Convention which the South may not honorably accept: and that if this new theory of the power of States shall prove a yoke too grievous to be borne, the time will come when people enough, and States enough, may chafe under the chain to make its breaking sure.

In a word, the South may deny that this declaration embodies the true theory of the Constitution, and may affirm that a great safeguard of freedom is swept away, while it agrees that rather than endure greater evils she accepts this theory for the future.

The Soldiers' Convention.

From the Macon Journal.

This proposition strikes us as having the promise of more beneficial results than any which has yet been made. In the first place, a Soldiers' Convention would command popular confidence. It would be impossible to poison the popular mind against it in either section. In the North it would be lost labor to assail it as "Copperhead" and treasonable, or in the South as venal, truckling and subservient. In both it would stand clear of all taunt of treachery, intrigue and demagoguism. Its assailants would be forced to base their attack upon alleged mistakes, and misconceptions—*they would not dare to impeach the motives of such a body.*

Again: The spirit of such a Convention, divested as it would be of all schemes and plots for personal and political aggrandizement at the sacrifice of the public good, would be liberal and conciliatory in the highest degree. Brave and honorable men, who have fought out their quarrels and exhausted mutual hostility in open and manly strife, respect each other. Had this unlucky quarrel been left to the armies of the two sections, we dare say they would have made peace after the first encounters upon the battle-field. *We believe now they will meet each other in the best spirit, and a full and hearty reconciliation follow a frank interchange of views, sentiments and opinions.* The politicians, like Logan, may boast of the purpose to cherish feelings of eternal hostility and revenge, but a Soldiers' Convention would respond to such diabolical malevolence with a rebuke that would send it howling to its native haunts.

Thirdly, we believe the verdict of a Convention representing the two hostile armies of the Continent would be accepted by the people as a finality. *If the men who have toiled and suffered—risked their lives—shed their blood and lost their limbs in this deadly controversy, can agree to obliterate the past—wipe out all animosites, and restore the ancient brotherhood, who is entitled to say this thing shall not be done?* WILSON? SUMNER? STEVENS? GREELEY? WENDELL PHILLIPS? The proposition would strike the common sense of the country as absurd. The Radicals claim that as the party which conducted the Union safely through the ordeal of the war, they alone are entitled to settle the conditions of peace and restoration. By how much more are the Northern Army—representing all parties—the people of that section, and embodying in so great a degree its talent and its enterprise—the active, living mind which is to shape the public destinies for the next decade—the Northern Army, whose personal achievement it was to save the National unity against our earnest struggle for independence and separation, how much more we say, are they qualified and entitled to meet their adversaries of the field in council—hear what they have to say and determine when, how and upon what terms they should be readmitted to the rights and duties of citizenship. Let politicians rave as they will; but whatever a fair convention of the soldiers say should be done, the people will indorse and accept as a finality, and say, "Let it be done, and let us have an end of this quarrel at once and forever."

These are some of the *prima facie* views which strike us as justifying the best hopes from the Soldiers' National Convention. We hope all the grand outlines of the scene will be matured, and upon the word the soldiers of the South will fall into line and send their best and bravest to meet in council the soldiers of the North. Such a delegation of her sons will go up from the South under the lead of the great Virginia Captain, as any mother might be proud to display before a Congress of the civilized world.

All Unnecessary Quarrels to be Avoided.

From the Richmond Times.

Now that the great Philadelphia Convention has adjourned and passed into history, and the Conservative Party to which it gave birth is engaged in a war to the knife with the Revolutionists and real Disunionists, we sincerely trust the Southern Press will refrain from all utterly unprofitable, unwise and untimely comments and criticisms upon the address and resolutions of that body. Having expressed our dissent to those resolutions which did not meet our approval, let us avoid all unnecessary quarrels with our real friends. *The action of the Convention meets the hearty and entire approval of those to whom we owe all of safety, honor and political rights which we have saved from the wreck of the Confederacy and from the merciless grasp of our political enemies.* The President has formally adopted the new party as the Administration party, and has placed himself at its head, with the assurance of all the aid and support which his great office commands. This party is now fighting a great battle, and if it triumphs, the best fruits of its victories will be ours. If, in the fall elections, they crush and annihilate the revolutionists, the honor and political rights of the South will be forever secure, and we shall once more become the peers and equals of the triumphant section in every department of the Government. If, however, the Conservative party is defeated, we shall be subjected to every insult and indignity which Radical malice can devise. The negroes, and their demoralized white associates, will be clothed with all the political power of the South, and we shall be disfranchized and degraded.

In view of the grave and vital issues involved in the political canvass at the North, let us refrain from all unnecessary discussions of the address and resolutions of the late Convention. At the South there is nothing to be gained by these discussions, for the respectable citizens of the South are all of the same way of thinking.

In spite of certain resolutions, which were well calculated to wound our sensibilities, the leading principles of the new party are unexceptionable and excellent. We know, also, that nothing could have been more frank, kindly, cordial and generous than the reception of the Southern delegates by the delegates from the Northern States.

We are also convinced that nothing but the exigencies of a great political canvass, in which our fate is involved, induced the Northern delegates to pass resolutions which must have been exceedingly offensive to the delegates from the South. But the two or three objectionable resolutions involved no surrender of principle upon the part of the South, except "the right of secession," and surely no man in his senses is disposed to press that question now. The only bold and fearless secessionists at this time are HORACE GREELEY and Chief-Justice CHASE, and neither of those veteran and stubborn nullifiers are at all disposed to take up arms or resist the authority of the Government. * * * *

The position of our delegates was one of great and painful embarrassment, and we think that nine-tenths of the people of the South will sustain them for wisely refraining from kicking up a row, when all that we hold dear depends upon the defeat of the Radicals by the Conservative party.

Instead, therefore, of alienating the President and our Northern friends by controversies, as idle and useless as were any of the disputes between the Blue-fuscans and the Lilliputians, let us show that we are not indifferent to the great contest which is now being waged by the friends of the late Philadelphia Convention upon the godless, corrupt, merciless and villainous followers of STEVENS and SUMNER. Every angry comment of the Southern press upon the resolutions and address of the Philadelphia Convention is reproduced.

The great Convention has passed into history, and henceforth it stands an epoch in the world's annals and a marvel in American politics. *By its action a people just emerged from a long and merciless civil war "have been brought together, and have reunited around the altar of a common nationality to bury the resentments, passions and prejudices of the conflict for the sake of the general good." History furnishes nothing more sublime and imposing than such a spectacle and result.*

The Echo of a Growing Sentiment at the North.

From the Richmond Examiner.

If the Convention had nothing but an *ad captandum* aspect, it would be welcomed with joy by a people who delight ever in change and fresh shows and spectacles. But it is simply fair to state that this gathering had other and higher aspects. *It is the echo of a growing sentiment at the North that the practices and principles of Constitutional Government must be submitted for the agencies and instrumentalities of the war;* that peace must not only be proclaimed in name, but exist as a fact, and that instead of warring on a prostrate section, it is wiser, and besides, will "pay" better to restore production and industry; and, as a means to this, to restore the liberties and the laws, by which only industry and production can truly flourish. The future is before us. To unite the country, to develop its greatness and resources, to reform the Government and return to the practices of a purer age, above all, to crush out the dangerous and revolutionary dogmas and objects of the Radical party—these are the ideas which are moving thoughtful men everywhere at the North. By such persons the Convention is hailed as a God-send. By those of the North who really care for the Union it will be viewed as the first evidence of real Union which has been exhibited since the war closed. How much more potent and signal this exhibition would have been if there had been no silly attempt to control our choice of delegates, or if the Southern people, repelling such impertinence, had taken pains to send there their truest and ablest representative men to speak for them at Philadelphia.

The Convention then, in part at least, satisfies a craving in the Northern mind for a party which shall bind the sections together and thus give fresh assurance of nationality. A party which can do this even measurably as the Northern Conservatives have done, will have a great advantage in the Congress this Fall. The Radicals felt this fact from the beginning, and hence they have never been able to talk or write rationally about the Convention, from the hour it was first proposed. They fly to violent language, employ all manner of invective epithet, and had they cared to do so, would have assailed the members by a mob.

Approaching Overthrow of Radicalism.

From the St. Louis Dispatch.

There were leaders of Northern opinion and leaders of Southern opinion, champions of Northern interests and champions of Southern interests, ex-officers and soldiers of the Union Army and ex-officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army, men who had flung their lives and hearts into the struggle for the Union and men who had, with no less passionate fervor, flung their lives and hearts into the struggle for Southern independence. These men had last met in the blood and tumult of battles. It was asserted to be morally impossible for such elements to meet in friendly council together, and the enemies of the Convention, after predicting its ignominious and signal disruption, held their breath for a demoniac exultation over the expected explosion. *But the predicted discomfiture did not occur.* The Convention sat, deliberated, and adjourned in peace. Nay, not merely in peace; but in a spirit of the heartiest fraternity. The only exhibitions of feeling in it were enthusiastic acclamations over the reunion, and the cordial greeting of long-separated countrymen. The only struggles were the beautiful rivalries of kindness and friendship. The North and South met, smote hands in a repledged brotherhood, and resolved, henceforth, to strive in and for a common Union and a common Government.

The value of such a spectacle is inestimable. It proves what the anguish and the carnage, the defeat and the victories, the subjugation and the triumph of the war itself did not and could not prove—*the possibility of a reunion.* Henceforth, the old Union *is restored*, in all the essential conditions of unity; and the people will demand that the arbitrary barriers to a formal and legal reunion erected by a malignant Congress, shall vanish. They will demand that a party that has made the assumption of a superior "loyalty" the pretext for usurpation; that has made the assumption of a superior virtue the cloak for extraordinary vices: and that has made the assumption of a preëminent devotion to "freedom" a pretext for the dismalest despotism—the people will demand that the party shall abandon the power which it so shamefully abuses, and surrender its trusts to the men who sat in the Philadelphia Convention.

Yesterday there went forth from Philadelphia an influence which cannot be resisted. It is the spirit of Peace and Good Will. Its opponent is a spirit of Strife and Ill Will. The choice between these is before a troubled and distressed country; and it is already evident what that choice will be.

The Contrast between the Executive and Congress.

From the Indianapolis Herald.

The friends of the early restoration of the unity of the States have succeeded, as we expected they would, in agreeing to act in harmony to accomplish that much desired object. That convention has proved an eminent success. All the obstructions that the late obstruction party were able to throw in the way have not amounted to so much as tufts of grass. The President, having come up from among the people, was able to discern at a great distance the ground swell of popular indignation that was slowly but surely approaching, and nearing but to overwhelm, the fanatical, radical, miscegenation, negro and white man equalization party. Their doom is sealed, their fate fixed, by the stern hand of an overwhelming Providence. Two or three years of unchecked sway, and we would have had no vestige of liberty, no traces or land marks of the old Government left.

They were fast driving us into an absolute Government—as absolute as if administered by any of the crowned heads of Europe. All power was rapidly being centralized at Washington.

* * * *

The Executive department of the Government in favor of as few laws, as lenient a policy, as extended individual liberty, as great a reservation, under the Constitution, of powers to the States and the people, as may be compatible with public safety. On the other hand the legislative department—the Rump Congress, favors striking down all individual liberty, abolishing State rights, and inaugurating, permanently, that which has existed for five years, a government of *force*, in which all power shall be vested in a central despotism.

These two ideas will divide, split wide open the late Union party. In that party were many men who are conservative and honestly in favor of maintaining the Government of our fathers. All these will, sooner or later, rally to the support of the President. They may not all enlist under his flag before the approaching election; but so as that is over, the Radicals routed, as they will be, the excitement of the contest past, then those men will all be found under the flag of the Union. It is impossible that they can long agree, in sentiment, or to be led by that portion of the late Union party who always have favored a strong central consolidated Government.

A Comparative Approval.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have no desire to engage in discussions of the Philadelphia Platform and Address. We wish to do and say nothing that can be quoted by the dealers in clap-trap and misrepresentation, to the injury of the Conservatives at the North. Between them and the Radicals, there is a world of preference; and *while we cannot give an absolute approval, we give a most hearty comparative approval.* We want the Conservatives to win. *We believe the differences of abstract opinion between them and us, are not practical, and will never become so.* * * * We can all agree, however, to give the Philadelphia movement a cordial support outside of the declaration and the address, and leave those papers for the North whose sentiments they express, and where they may be considered necessary.

The North will lose nothing by this course on our part. If it be worth the space to show how valueless is theoretic assertion as compared with fact, the affirmation of a political *right* as compared with the possession of a political *power*, a reference to the Articles of Confederation would suffice. Declarations will no more bind *them* than the green withes bound Samson, or than pack-thread will bind behemoth. *It has been demonstrated that the South cannot dissolve this Union if it would—it is too weak to do so;* and for the same reason it cannot preserve it, just as Rhode Island and North Carolina could not preserve the Union of 1781. The North can dissolve it to-morrow; and if it judged it to its interest, it would so dissolve it, despite the protestations of the South and the pledge of perpetuity. We do not consider such declarations worth a button. The pretensions of the North rest upon the secure basis of *power;* there is no wisdom or virtue in attempting to reinforce them by declarations which, even when voluntary, all experience has proved to be but wind.

There is no reason, therefore, why divergence upon theories should prevent Conservatives, whether North or South, who agree upon facts, and agree in practical policy, from co-operating cordially in opposing the Radicals whom they all unite in holding as odious in theory and utterly intolerable both in the policy they pursue and the measures they employ.

No Republican Unionist Can Fail to Indorse the Resolutions.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

The result is now before the country, and it remains for the people to pass their verdict upon the cause presented for their adjudication, as also to decide between the basis of the President's plan and the Republican Union Party on the basis of the Congressional. It is not our purpose to discuss the merits or demerits of the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention, but merely to give a candid statement of them, and to point out wherein the recognized principles of the two political organizations essentially agree, and in what they differ.

* * * * Looking at the resolutions alone, and giving them the plain obvious construction which the language imports, *it would seem that any Republican Unionists could subscribe to the resolutions and fully indorse the principles there enunciated.* Wherein, then, is the difference between the two parties, if not in the principles. We have indicated where the difference lays, it is in the different views which the adherents of the two parties take of affairs outside of the platform and the consequent different measures which they respectively proscribe.

They take a different view of affairs in the South, and as a matter of course their political measures will be at variance. As we said before, *we do not see how any good Republican Unionist can fail to agree with the abstract principles of constitutional construction broadly, but at the same time correctly stated, however much he may differ on the practical questions of constitutional amendments and Southern reconstruction with the National Unionists.*

The Resolutions Should be Read Everywhere.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

We hope the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention will be read everywhere. *They embody the soundest and ablest declaration of principles we have met with, and are the true basis for party action.* They are clear enough to be easily understood, and leave no points untouched. They pronounce against secession decidedly, and this accords with the general opinion of the Democrats North and South. No national party could exist without it. On the question of the public liabilities it is equally clear.

It is important to look at this *as the greatest and ablest body of men assembled in this country for many years, and its harmonious action should command admiration and approval.* While some might dispute the declaration of principles, in all the minor details or differences, yet we feel every Conservative, and especially every Democrat, should unite in supporting it. The character of the body and purposes, the fact of being representatives of all the States, their harmony and the soundness of the principles set forth, should draw to them the support of every good patriot.

We know that the Southern people have looked to this Convention with the greatest anxiety and interest, and been most hopeful of harmony. We know that they will form a unit in approval of the Convention. We hope to see our State doing the same. It is the only way to place the State in full accord, alike with the North and the South. We feel certain that the principles herein laid down will command the hearty approval of this State, and will be welcomed as a rallying point for all sound Conservative Democrats. Read them and preserve them as the guide for the future. They will repay reperusal.

A Reservation.

From the Richmond Whig.

Our readers have had an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits and demerits of this important paper. It has both. But, considering the circumstances under which it was issued, and appreciating the policy that guided those who consented to have it go forth as the voice of the Convention, we do not deem it judicious to dissect it in search of its demerits. A single remark, however, we do not consider ourselves at liberty, in candor and honor, to refrain from making. It is this: That insofar as the address assumes that the people of the South are responsible for the war; that the war was a rebellion; that they were disposed to acknowledge culpability and contrition; that the Federal Government acted in self-defence and under the Constitution, &c., it assumes what the people of the South do not believe or feel to be true, and what, therefore, they have no thought of admitting. This being said, we have no further criticism to make. The address is a striking arraignment of the lawlessness and wrecklessness of the Radical Party, and we hope may be largely instrumental in opening the eyes of the Northern people to the fatal consequences of allowing that party to continue in power.

Mr. Raymond's Address.

From the Troy Press.

We give complete to-day the admirable address of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND before the Philadelphia Convention. In spirit, in logic and in diction it is one of the finest papers ever placed before the public, and will go very far toward accomplishing that unity of feeling all over the country for which loyal men are anxiously looking, considering it the only evidence now necessary to the assurance of a peaceful and prosperous Republic in the future.

Republican Principles Accepted.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Among the principles enunciated by the declaratory resolutions of the late National Union Convention were several taken from the proposed Congressional amendment to the National Constitution, such as the repudiation of all rebel debts or obligations, indorsement of the Union war debts, and the announcement that enfranchised negroes must be protected in all their rights of person and property. In this way the opposition to the Republican Party seems to stand ready to chronicle the progress made in our national affairs by that great organization, by indorsing and maintaining principles which it has struggled for. Up to the very last moment the Democratic Party fought against the anti-slavery amendment; but no sooner has it become a feature of the Constitution, than the National Union successor to the Democratic opposition puts in its declaration of principles, an emphatic assertion that it is satisfied with the abolition of slavery, and has no desire to restore it.

Now we find that the principles resisted through the whole of the late session of Congress by the Democratic members, and passed in the shape of a Constitutional Amendment by the requisite majority of both Houses, are solemnly accepted by a Convention organized expressly to break down the dominant party in Congress. We accept these things as the work of enlightened and shrewd Southern men, who recognize the justice of the demands of the victorious North, and are prepared to make liberal concessions rather than risk their political fortunes in another fool's crusade under Democratic auspices. We anticipated just such a politic course from the Southern members of the Convention, and have not been disappointed. Up to the moment that they reappeared in this Convention as active participants in national politics, the Democratic Party remained hopelessly wedded to the most pernicious doctrines, and the Northern peace men were all there in full feather, ready to make just such a mess of things as VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD did at Chicago in 1864. But the Southern members kept the reins in their own hands and managed better.

Knowing the necessity of obtaining Republican aid, they went to the Republican Party for some of their most vital principles, as we have already shown. Nay more, the New-York DAILY TIMES, which is the leading organ of the new party, claims that other portions of the platform than those we have mentioned are identical with the tenets of the Baltimore Republican National Platform of 1864. Under such circumstances there seems good reason to think that the war has terminated the power of the Democratic Party, and that the Southern people are anxious to set themselves right by adopting the principles of the Republican Party.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Opinion of Hon. S. P. Chase on the Constitutionality of the Admission of the State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1862.

SIR: My most thoughtful attention has been given to the questions which you have proposed to me, as the head of one of the Departments, touching the act of Congress admitting the State of West Virginia into the Union. The questions proposed are two:

1. Is the act constitutional?
2. Is the act expedient?

1. In my judgment the act is constitutional.

In the Convention which framed the Constitution the formation of new States was much considered. Some of the ablest men in the Convention, including all, or nearly all the delegates from Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey, insisted that *Congress should have power* to form new States within the limits of existing States, without the consent of the latter. All agreed that *Congress* should have the *power*, with that consent. The result of deliberation was the grant to *Congress* of a general power *to admit* new States; with a limit on its exercise in respect to States formed within the jurisdiction of old States, or by the junction of old States, or parts of such, to cases of consent by the Legislatures of States concerned.

The power of Congress to admit the State of West Virginia, formed within the existing State of Virginia, is clear, if the consent of the Legislature of the State of Virginia has been given. That this consent has been given cannot be denied, unless the whole action of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government for the last eighteen months has been mistaken and is now to be reversed.

In April, 1861, a Convention of citizens of Virginia assumed to pass an ordinance of secession, called in rebel troops, and made common cause with the insurrection which had broken out against the Government of the United States. Most of the persons exercising the functions of State Government in Virginia joined the rebels and refused to perform their duties to the Union they had sworn to support. They thus abdicated their powers of government in respect to the United States. But a large portion of the people, a number of members of the Legislature, and some judicial officers, did not follow their treasonable example. Most of the members of the Legislature who remained faithful to their oaths met at Wheeling, and reconstituted the Government of Virginia, and elected Senators in Congress, who now occupy their seats as such. Under this reconstituted Government a Governor has been elected, who now exercises Executive authority throughout the State, except so far as he is excluded by armed rebellion. By repeated and most significant acts, the Government of the United States has recognized this Government of Virginia as the only legal and constitutional Government of the whole State.

And, in my judgment, no other course than this was open to the National Government. In every case of insurrection involving the persons exercising the powers of State Government, when a large body of the people remain faithful, that body, so far as the Union is concerned, must be taken to constitute the State. It would have been as absurd as it would have been impolitic to deny to the large loyal population of Virginia the powers of a State Government, because men whom they had clothed with executive or legislative or judicial powers had betrayed their trusts and joined in rebellion against their country.

It does not admit of a doubt, therefore, as it seems to me, that the Legislature which gave its consent to the formation and erection of the State of West Virginia was the true and only lawful Legislature of the State of Virginia. The Madison papers clearly show that the consent of the Legislature of the original State was the only consent required to the erection and formation of a new State within its jurisdiction. That consent having been given, the consent of the new State if required, is proved by her application for admission.

Nothing required by the Constitution to the formation and admission of West Virginia into the United States is, therefore, wanting, and the act of admission must necessarily be constitutional. Nor is this conclusion technical as some may think. The Legislature of Virginia, it may be admitted, did not contain many members from the eastern counties. It contained, however, representatives from all counties whose inhabitants were not either rebels themselves, or dominated by greater number of rebels. It was the only Legislature of the State known to the Union. If its consent was not valid, no consent could be. If its consent was not valid, the Constitution as to the people of West Virginia has been so suspended by the rebellion that a most important right under it is utterly lost. It is safer, in my opinion, to follow plain principles to plain conclusions, than to turn aside from consequences clearly logical because not exactly agreeable to our views of expediency.

2. And this brings me to the second question. Is the act of admission expedient.

The act is almost universally regarded as of vital importance to their welfare by the loyal people most immediately interested, and it has received the sanction of large majorities in both Houses of Congress. These facts afford strong presumptions of expediency.

It is, moreover, well known that for many years the people of West Virginia have desired separation on good and substantial grounds; nor do I perceive any good reason to believe that consent to such separation would now be withheld by a legislature actually elected from all the counties of the State and untouched by rebel sympathies. However this may be, much, very much, is due to the desire and convictions of the loyal people of West Virginia. To them admission is an object of intense interest, and their conviction is strongly expressed that the vote of the act and its consequent failure would result in the profound discouragement of all loyal men, and the proportional elation and joy of every sympathizer with rebellion. Nor is it to be forgotten that such a veto will be regarded by

many as an abandonment of the views which have hitherto guided the action of the Government in relation to Virginia; will act as a sort of disavowal of the loyal Government, and may be followed by its disorganization. No act not imperatively demanded by constitutional duty should be performed by the Executive if likely to be attended by consequences like these.

It may be said, indeed, that the admission of West Virginia will draw after it the necessity of admitting other States under the consent of extemporized Legislatures assuming to act for whole States, though really representing no important part of their territory. I think this necessity imaginary. There is no such Legislature, nor is there likely to be. No such Legislature, if extemporized, is likely to receive the recognition of Congress or the Executive. The case of West Virginia will form no evil precedent. Far otherwise. It will encourage the loyal by the assurance it will give of national recognition and support, but it will inspire no hopes that the National Government will countenance needless and unreasonable attempts to break up or impair the integrity of States. If a State parallel to that of West Virginia shall present itself, it will, doubtless, be entitled to like consideration; but the contingency of such a case is surely too remote to countervail all the considerations of expediency which sustain the act.

My answer to both questions is affirmative.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE.

To the President.

PERSONAL.

The New-Haven *Palladium* publishes this paragraph, headed, "Just Our Case," and remarks that "there is a simple pathos in it which touches one very deeply:" "Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS writes to a friend in Charleston thus, concerning her husband: 'Mr. DAVIS is not slowly but surely wasting away, and I look forward to his Maker's release, if man does not soon afford him one. It is very kind of you to ask what he wants; but, beyond cigars and a little Madeira or sherry wine, he seems to desire nothing.'"

Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL passed through Louisville, Ky., a few days since. He will spend the hot months in Kentucky with his family and friends, returning to New-Orleans and the practice of his profession in the Autumn. He is in the enjoyment of robust health.

A man, nearly seventy years old, residing in Lawrence, Kansas, the other day lifted with his teeth a keg of nails weighing 100 pounds and 25 pounds of shot, making in all 125 pounds weight.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY RAILROADS.

The East Broadway Line forced to accept the Tickets it had Repudiated—Policeman 1506 Applauded by the Passengers—Swindling by other Roads—Rowdyism on the Eighth-Avenue Line.

She city railroads continue to filch ½ of a cent from nealry every passenger who rides in the city cars. The tickets they issue are not only not offered at places where they can be conveniently procured, but some of them are a positive nuisance when obtained. Those issued by the Dry Dock and East Broadway line are particularly objectionable. There are nineteen companies attached to a printed agreement, on which is written the name of the purchaser. These stipulate that the coupons are only good when used by the person whose name is on the stubb, and when torn off by the conductor. While a man holding these could pay his own fare with one of them, he could not that of his wife or child riding with him. At least, such was the idea of the company, until yesterday, when the question was tested. Mr. ISAAC ULRICH, with the firm of HALSTED, HAINES & Co., was riding down in the East Broadway line. Having a sheet of these coupon nuisances, he tore off one of the tickets, and offered it to the conductor in payment of his fare. The conductor refused to accept it because he had not been accorded the privilege of tearing it away from its fellows. Mr. ULRICH refused to give him anything else, and the conductor stopped the car and called a policeman. Officer No. 1,506 responded, and the railroad official requested him to remove the refractory passenger. Mr. ULRICH explained the situation to the officer, and he stated that his instructions were simply to remove disorderly persons from the cars, but that as Mr. ULRICH had tendered a ticket issued by the company they were bound to accept it. The passengers applauded the officer as he made his peaceful exit from the car. The conductor drove on, still refusing the proffered ticket. Mr. ULRICH maintained his point, and so got his ride for nothing. We commend his action to all who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to ride in the cars of this company. It rests with the conductors to remove persons who offer such tickets, provided his muscular development is equal to the emergency.

But this line is not alone in its contemptible dealings with the public. The Bleecker-street line is a worthy companion. Last night a fire occurred down town which prevented the cars of this Company coming up from the ferry. Gentlemen who got in at that point, found, after riding two or three blocks, that their further progress was stopped in consequence of a number of cars in front having come to a stand-still. Having paid their fares to ride through, they naturally looked for a restitution of funds, but the Conductor was *non est*, he having been suddenly seized with a desire to see the fire. Thus six cents was stolen from each passenger.

A few evenings since a car of the University Place line broke down or got out of "gear" some way, so that the passengers were obliged to transfer to the one ahead of them. Having paid their fare down, they supposed they were entitled to a ride. But they were mistaken. The second conductor demanded an additional six cents from each and every one, alleging that such were his instructions from the Superintendent. A nice trio of swindles.

On the Eighth-avenue line, night before last, four drunken rowdies got into a car away up town, and notwithstanding the fact that a number of ladies got in on its way down, these drunken brutes were permitted to sing and shout, curse and swear, and use the most obscene language without a remonstrance from the conductor. The ladies were horrified, and some were actually frightened, so much so that nothing but the rain prevented their leaving the car. It is a common practice on all the lines for both drivers and conductors to use the coarsest and most profane language in presence of ladies and children, and at times to address it to them personally. How long, O patient public, shall these things be!

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Letters from the British Government Emigration Board and the Hanseatic Legation—Statistics—Cash Statements.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual fortnightly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK, the President, in the chair.

The usual routine business being gone through, Mr. VERPLANCK presented the following letters received respectively from the British Government Emigration Board and the Charge d'Affaires of the Hanseatic Republic. In placing them before the Board, Mr. VERPLANCK remarked that the mortuary tables referred to in these documents were prepared by Mr. CASSIDY, and that to him alone the credit was due of their compilation.

LETTER OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
August 2, 1866.

SIR: Some time ago we received from you a copy of the Report of the Emigration Commissioners of the State of New-York on the emigration into that State in the year 1865. Subsequently Miss NIGHTINGALE sent us another copy, drawing our attention to the statistics in respect to mortality on the voyage from this country to the United States.

Circumstances have prevented my writing to you before on a subject which I am sure is as interesting to you as to us, and to which the Emigration Commissioners for New-York have always paid so generous and humane attention. But I hope you will excuse my apparent neglect in consideration of the great pressure of business we always have at this season of the year, which, during this present year, has been more than usual. I take the liberty to send you by Book post a copy of our Report for the year 1865, which has been recently printed and presented to Parliament. The portion of it which relates to emigration in the United States you will find at pp. 11-14, and I hope it will appear to you correctly stated. You will see that we assume the mortality in ships from this country to the United States to have been in 1865 very small, a fact which appears to correspond with the table at page 70 of your appendix, where I find the deaths among 88,415 passengers in steamships to have been only 69, or 7 per cent., and in 43,284 passengers in sailing vessels to have been 161, or .37 per cent. I have excluded the vessels from London calling at Havre, as they really sail under French law rather than ours. These returns appear to show that in ordinary time the provisions of our Passengers' Act do their work efficiently. I am sorry, however, to know that from the recent outbreak of cholera in three or four ships of ours, the present year statistics will be very far from favorable. But here I come to one of the points on which we should be very grateful for any assistance you could afford us. We have at present no means of obtaining the statistics of a voyage except from the owners or brokers of the ships themselves, and though we have no reason to suspect the accuracy of their returns, yet their interest in giving them a favorable color is so great that it is impossible to receive them with entire confidence and satisfaction. I do not know whether you receive any such returns, or whether there is any means of procuring them for us. We should be very much obliged for any suggestion or information you could give us on that point. Again, we continually receive complaints from emigrants, after they arrive, of having been ill-treated on the voyage. If they have gone out in a British ship, the difficulty in dealing with such complaints is obvious. The witnesses are with you, but the jurisdiction is with us; so that where there are witnesses there is no jurisdiction—where there is jurisdiction there are no witnesses. I am afraid there is no possibility of getting over the difficulty. Where any irregularities take place on board an American ship, punishment would, I presume, be awarded on complaint to the magistrates in New-York. But to put the law in action the emigrant should, I presume, be desired to apply to the British Consul. With reference to the cholera, which made its appearance in several of the steamships belonging to the National Steam Navigation Co., I need hardly state that we had no reason when those vessels sailed to apprehend any misfortune of the kind. The cholera made its appearance among Dutch and German emigrants whom the Company had contracted to convey from Hamburg and Rotterdam to Hull and Liverpool and thence to New-York. There was no appearance of cholera among them when they passed through the country, nor did it break out till the ships had been at sea five or six days. As soon as we heard of it we communicated with the Company and with other shipowners at Liverpool, and in consequence the Dutch and German emigration from that port was stopped. There has, I believe, been no more cholera in ships from Liverpool. Our Passengers' Act gives the Queen in council power to restrict by an order to be issued for the purpose the numbers to be carried in any passenger ships when cholera is prevailing in the United Kingdom. I have no doubt that the power will be brought into action should the spread of cholera render it necessary. But as it would involve great loss to shipowners who have built ships in reliance on the law as it stands, the Government are naturally reluctant to put it in force, unless a case of necessity for doing so can be shown.

In conclusion I hope you will allow me to say that I shall esteem it a great favor if you will favor me with any observations or suggestions as to the working of your Passengers' Act, which your experience may point out. It is, I am sure, the equal desire of every Government in this country to afford the emigrant every protection in his passage across the Atlantic. It is not easy always to find the means of doing so, but if any practicable means can be suggested for increasing the protection he now receives, without increasing the expense of his passage, it will, I am sure, receive careful consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. MURDOCH,
Chairman of the Emigration Board.

LETTER FROM THE HANSEATIC LEGATION.

HANSEATIC LEGATION, No. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to offer you the accompanying two copies of "an ordinance for regulating the conveyance of ships' passengers to transatlantic countries," published at Bremen the 9th of July, 1866. In its newly amended form this act supersedes all former regulations, whose main features, however, it retains, modifying the same only as suggested by the experience of late years.

I trust, Sir, you and the other members of your highly esteemed body will find in these provisions all that human foresight, as far as the province of Government reaches, could do for the comfort and safety of the emigrants, who continue to throng the route of Bremen in preference to all other means of conveyance to this country.

I have the honor, Sir, to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

JOHANNES ROSING,
Charge d'Affaires of the Hanseatic Republics.

Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, President of the Board of the New-York State Commissioners of Emigration.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Number of emigrants arrived to Aug. 15, 1866				159,716
Number of emigrants since Aug. 22, 1866				3,335
Total				163,051
To same date in 1865				109,723
	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Number of emigrants in institution, Ward's Island	877	1,081	1,104	883

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1866		$12,007 96
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 15, 1866	$386,244 03	
Received since to Aug. 22, for commutation of passengers, &c	10,653 40	—396,897 43
Total		$408,905 39
Disbursements as previous account to Aug. 15, 1866	$321,154 08	—321,154 08
Balance in Bank		$87,751 31

POLICE TRIALS.

Peccadilloes, Weaknesses and Violations of Discipline.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen, Bosworth and Manierre.

The Police Commissioners devoted a great portion of the day yesterday to the hearing of complaints against Policemen. About eighty cases were disposed of. Most of these complaints are made by officers of the force against the patrolmen under their command for derelictions of duty, such as being absent from their posts or not patroling their beats in a proper manner. This class of cases were heard in the morning, and presented but few points of interest to the public. It seems a little singular that Policemen who value their situations—and they are worth having now—should persistently disobey the positive and reiterated orders of their superiors. These orders are conspicuously posted in the Station-houses, and no man can serve on the force a week without becoming thoroughly conversant with them. Of course there are intricate questions which Policemen are sometimes called upon to solve, but it is the simplest and most familiar points of discipline that are the most frequently violated. For instance, nothing is more persistently drummed into their heads than the fact that they will not be allowed to leave their posts, yet twenty officers at least were arraigned for this offence yesterday, and each one of them will forfeit from one to ten days' pay. Another rule, that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not idle away their time in saloons or elsewhere, is shamelessly violated. This is partly from a desire on the part of the officers, as they express it, "to beat the roundsmen" who are appointed to see that they faithfully perform their tasks. If they can steal off post for a few minutes, or obtain a surreptitious glass of lager unknown to the roundsman, they think they have accomplished a praiseworthy act.

A PATIENT ROUNDSMAN.

Officers DUFFY and McDERMOTT thought "to beat the roundsman" in this manner, and so entered a lager-beer saloon to get some beer, leaving their posts unwatched. The roundsman discovered them in the saloon, and kept watch outside until they should come out. The officers saw the roundsman, and thinking themselves unobserved, thought by waiting a few moments he would depart, and they could then come forth and invent some plausible excuse to account for their absence from post. The roundsman was a more patient man than they estimated, and he quietly remained watching his game for an hour and a half. At the end of this time the two officers gave up in despair and surrendered themselves, concluding that that particular roundsman was hard to "beat."

A LOST CHILD.

Capt. JOURDAN preferred a charge against Officer JAMES FITZSIMMONS for refusing to receive a lost child. Mrs. MARY SMITH said that two little girls found a lost child in Baxter-street, and asked FITZSIMMONS, who was on post, to take charge of it. He refused to do it, but told the children to turn it loose in Baxter-street again. The children brought the child to Mrs. SMITH, and she asked the officer to care for it, but he again refused. The woman then did what the regulations require officers to do, viz: took it to the Station-house, and at the same time complained of FITZSIMMONS. He, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. ACTON, said he knew he ought to have done so, but that he didn't know the child! He said he had been eleven months on the force, and the President said "the business evidently don't suit you."

A GIG RIDE.

Officer ECKERMAN was detailed at the Red Hook Hospital, in Brooklyn. A roundsman, finding that he was absent from his post, was rewarded for his long search by finding ECKERMAN taking an airing in the doctor's gig, driving through the streets in regular Bowery style, at a 2:40 gait. His excuse was that the doctor wanted his horse exercised, and he thought a gig ride would be beneficial to both man and beast. He could have taken a day off and hired a carriage for less money than the gig ride will cost him.

BURGLARIES.

Charges were preferred against Officers TODD and BRESLIN for permitting burglaries to be committed on their posts while they were on duty. Capt. SPEIGHT explained that the burglaries were committed by means of false keys, and that after the thieves got inside the buildings the officers could not see them. In one instance a safe was blown open, but none of the neighbors heard the explosion. The cases went over to allow Capt. SPEIGHT to investigate the robberies still further, and ascertain if there was any negligence on the part of the officers.

HIS DAY OFF.

Officer JOHN GRADY took a prisoner who had been arrested for intoxication, to Court, but refused to make a charge against him. The man was accordingly released. As a reason for the officer's neglect, it is set forth that the next day was "his day off," and of course he didn't want to be bothered in attending Court.

SUSPICIOUS COMPANY.

Officer O'HARA, when he should have been patroling his beat, was found by the roundsman sitting on a log between two steamboat boilers, foot of Fourteenth-street, with a young lady by his side. The lady said she met the officer by appointment. O'HARA explained that the mother of the fair damsel had sent her to him to borrow the sum of three dollars, and he engaged her in a little chat. Mr. ACTON thought the officer should transact such business when off duty.

SAUSAGES FOR THE SICK.

Officer RIELY was found off his post and in a sausage factory. His excuse was that he was very sick. The Commissioners thought that sausages formed a diet altogether too hearty for a sick man. The stoppage of a few days' pay will probably prevent his reveling in that skinny viand to an injurious extent in future.

A DRUNKEN OFFICER.

Four charges were submitted against Officer HUGH KELLY for being off post and for intoxication. Capt. PETTY testified that on a recent occasion KELLY was so drunk in the Station-house as to be unfit for duty, and he was obliged to send out another officer in his stead. Another officer testified that he saw KELLY drinking from *two* glasses at once, and consequently knew he was drunk. KELLY failed to appear to answer the charges although duly notified to do so.

FALSTAFF'S BUCK BASKET.

A few nights since four women, whose reputations were not at all doubtful, sought protection at a Station-house. Some rowdies had entered the premises where they lived, in West Twenty-sixth-street, and broken the furniture and terrified the girls so badly that they left the house. After remaining at the Station-house Officer JAMES M. SEARLES, whose post was in that vicinity, was directed to escort the ladies to their homes, which he most decidedly did. About 2 o'clock in the morning SEARLES was not visible to the eye of the sergeant, who visited his post. The sergeant suspected the officer might still be with the "unprotected females," and accordingly proceeded to the house. After considerable difficulty he obtained admission, and on entering a bedroom found one of the young ladies in bed, apparently asleep. Pursuing his investigations still further he found Officer SEARLES stretched out at full length under the bed, with a clothes basket drawn up in front of him to conceal him from view. SEARLES admitted the fact of his being thus found, but contended he was there in the discharge of his duty. He said the ladies were afraid that some of the rowdies were still in the house, and he was under the bed looking for them! Whereat the Commissioners burst into a roar of laughter, and incontinently adjourned for dinner.

CLUBBED INNOCENCE.

The afternoon session of the Board was devoted to the hearing of cases wherein citizens were the complainants. HENRY GOODMAN, of No. 52 Catharine-street, complained that Officer WILLIAM DOYLE clubbed and choked him without any reason for so doing. He said that on Sunday evening he was sitting on his own door-step when Officer DOYLE came along and ordered him to go into the house. Mr. GOODMAN objected to this arbitrary manner of proceeding, and was severely clubbed and choked for his remonstrances, and subsequently locked up in the Station-house. Next morning he was taken before the Magistrate at the Tombs and fined $10, but he didn't know what for. Two ladies corroborated his statement. The officer explained that he found GOODMAN lying at full length across the sidewalk, in a drunken condition, and that he could scarcely wake him up. Finally, when he did arouse him, Mr. GOODMAN clutched him by the throat and struck him in the face. At the same time his son-in-law assaulted the officer, and he was finally obliged to club them both. The Magistrate fined each $10, and as he was satisfied with the officer's story, the Commissioners will probably find no difficulty in believing it.

A BALKY HORSE.

Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, complained that Officer CARL K. SCHICK beat her horse in a brutal and unmerciful manner. She testified that on the 10th of August she drove with her aunt to a relative's house corner of Canal and Greenwich streets. After making their visit, they got into the wagon to go home, but the horse refused to go except "by inversion." The more she urged the more she backed, until finally the wagon came to a halt on the railroad track, blocking up the thoroughfare. Car-drivers and other citizens endeavored to start the obstinate brute, but without avail. Officer SCHICK also assisted to move the animal, and Mrs. WILLIAMS says he beat the horse with his club against her most vehement protestations. Her aunt corroborated her story. Officer SCHICK denied using any undue severity toward the animal, and three gentlemen testified that he was remarkably forbearing. They said the whipping was done by the car-drivers. As the case was dismissed, Mrs. WILLIAMS remarked to the defendant's witnesses that she "wished they had the lumps and bruises on their bodies that her poor horse received; if they had they wouldn't swear quite so so hard."

UNNEIGHBORLY.

Officer MAURICE GLYNN was tried upon a charge of beating a young man named JOHN GALLAGHER. It appears from all the evidence adduced that a number of persons occupy the same house as the officer does. A few evenings since, a gentleman passing thought he saw a fire in an adjoining store-house, which was locked for the night. The gentleman ascended to the room occupied by GLYNN, and knocking at the door, asked Mrs. GLYNN to allow him to step inside for the purpose of looking from her window into the building supposed to be on fire. She declined to admit him, but looked out herself. On returning to the door she saw young GALLAGHER coming up stairs, and immediately thought the knocking at the door was his work, and done to annoy her. The next morning, Officer GLYNN, having been informed of the fact, proceeded to GALLAGHER's room, dragged him out of bed by the ears, and without allowing him time to dress, hurried him out into the rain to hunt up the man who "disturbed his wife and four children at an unseasonable hour of the night." GALLAGHER showed him the man, but the rough treatment he had received at the hands of the officer seemed to have satisfied that worthy, for he did not assault the gentleman whom GALLAGHER pointed out. He alleged that the whole thing was a conspiracy on the part of GALLAGHER to annoy his wife, but the Commissioners thought the disturbance most natural, and his beating of GALLAGHER unwarranted.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A SERGEANT.

JOHN BAILEY, Esq., one of the editors of the *Daily News*, preferred a complaint against Sergt. AUGUSTUS MILLER for an unprovoked assault upon him. Mr. BAILEY testifies that between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 30th of July, while proceeding from the *News* office to his house, he stopped for a short time at the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. While waiting there, Officer INMAN came along and ordered him to "move on." Mr. BAILEY remonstrated with the officer at his ungentlemanly treatment, and demanded his number. The officer thereupon pushed him towards the middle of the street, telling him to "move on or he'd club him." While Mr. BAILEY was endeavoring to secure the officer's number the sergeant came along, and, without a word, seized Mr. BAILEY by the throat, jammed him roughly against the building, and calling him a "d—d loafer," &c. Finally the sergeant gave him in charge of INMAN, who took him to the Station-house. Another sergeant, in charge of the office, after hearing the officer's complaint, discharged Mr. BAILEY. The only extenuation the sergeant could offer was that Fourth-street was a bad corner, that loafers and thieves gather there, and that his orders were to drive them away; he had just driven away some of these and some street walkers, and supposed Mr. BAILEY was one of the same rowdies. There were no other persons on the corner at the time of the assault. A decision in the case was not made.

A BOY NEARLY CLUBBED TO DEATH.

Officer THOMAS M. RAAN was arraigned for clubbing BERNARD KEARNEY, a boy 12 or 15 years old, who lives at No. 241 Avenue B. This case was published in the TIMES a few weeks ago, in connection with an *acute mortem* examination made by the Coroner, at a time when it was expected the boy would die of his injuries. It appears that some boys in Avenue B had been throwing stones at another officer, and he was chasing them down street. As the boys passed KEARNEY, who was sitting in front of his own home, he, fearing the policeman might sieze him, ran out into the street. Officer RYAN saw the boys running from the officer, and heard him call out, "stop that boy in the white coat. He thereupon ran after KEARNEY, and struck him on the head with his club. The boy fell down on his face, and remained there insensible. A brother of young KEARNEY, who saw the affair, ran out and seized RYAN, and was also clubbed and carried to the Station-house. The boy was confined to his bed for a long time, and yesterday appeared before the Commissioners with his head tied up. Officer GAFFNEY did some very hard swearing in RYAN's behalf, but the President said he could not see the slightest excuse for the officer's striking the boy.

A PICNIC ROW.

On the 7th of August, Company D, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, had a picnic at Leffert's Park. THOMAS H. WARD accuses Officer DENNIS SPELLMAN of having clubbed him on that occasion without cause. From the evidence it appears that a fight occurred between two of the members of the Fourteenth, and that Officers SPELLMAN and WILMOTT arrested the combatants. While taking them out of the Park WARD and others of the Company crowded on the Officers and attempted to rescue their comrades. WARD was particularly active in this attempted rescue, shouting "Come on Fourteenth," "Where are you Fourteenth," etc. Crowding too closely upon the Officer, who found that he was likely to lose his prisoner, he struck WARD on the head with his club. The Commissioners thought he did his duty.

TOLD TWO STORIES.

Officer LOCKOOOD, of Brooklyn, was charged with indulging in improper familiarities with a woman in the Fulton Ferry House, Brooklin side. LUTHER SMITH, who is connected with the ferry house, testified that he saw LOCKWOOD with his arm around the waist of a woman in the saloon, between one and two o'clock in the morning. BENJAMIN WHITE, another ferry employee, saw the same persons coming out pt the laundry room a few moments later. LOCKWOOD said that the woman was drunk, and that he was getting her out of the building. Unfortunately, he had told his captain a different story, and that gentleman contradicted him before the Commissioners. He will be required to dispense with "the wearing of the blue."

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F. OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Election and Installation of Officers—Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year—Meeting of Grand Encampment.

The first annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York, since the reunion of the Northern and Southern divisions of the order, commenced at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, on Tuesday. One hundred and ninety-six lodges were represented. Past Grand Sire JOHN A. KENNEDY, of Getty's Lodge No. 11, being the oldest Past Grand Master present, called the Grand Lodge to order and nominated the following officers *pro tem*, to act until the election of permanent officers.

P. G. Master Wm. G. Smith, Deputy Grand Master; P. G. Master George Smith, Grand Warden; P. G. Master D. P. Baman, Grand Marshal; P. G. Master John J. Clayton, Grand Conductor; P. G. Royal G. Millian, Grand Chaplain; P. G. Gustave Leweck, Grand Guardian; P. G. Chas. McDonald, Grand Herald.

The office of Grand Secretary was filled by P. G. Master De Witt C. Langdon, the Grand Secretary of Southern New-York.

The Grand Lodge having been duly tiled the W. Grand Chaplain offered prayer.

The following Grand Officers for 1866–7 were elected:

John Medole, M. W. Grand Master; Wm. Gould, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Geo. J. Gardner, R. W. Grand Warden; Dewitt C. Langdon, R. W. Grand Secretary; Jacob Russell, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Cornelius A. Marvin, R. W. Grand Representative, for two years; Edwin Swanton, R. W. Grand Representative for one year.

The Grand Lodge met again yesterday morning, when Past Grand Sire KENNEDY opened the proceedings with an eloquent address, in which he reviewed the history of the Order, and more particularly its progress in this State. He was opposed to disunion, and after a trial of it, he had been opposed to reunion, but he accepted the situation and hoped to be dutiful therein.

The installation of Grand Officers then took place. The Grand Master, upon taking his seat, delivered a neat address, thanking the Grand Lodge for the honor they had conferred upon him.

The following officers were appointed by the M. W. Grand Master and confirmed:

Rev. S. DUNBAR HOUGHTON, of No. 323, Grand Chaplain; EDWIN S. RALPHS, of No. 4, Grand Marshal; JOHN W. COLE, of No. 7, Grand Conductor; JONAS R. KNAPP, of No. 9, Grand Guardian; CHAS. McDONALD, of No. 30, Grand Herald.

The Standing Committees for the ensuing year were appointed and confirmed. They are as follows:

Committee on Elections and Returns—Cowan, 60; Conda, 3; Stern,* 13; Rowe, 145; Williams, 260; Terwilliger, 18; Savage, 36; White, 212; Vandewort, 321.

Finance Committee—Lent, 40; Millard, 248; Clarke, 151; Lacy, Hope, No. 1; Story, 140; Judson, 170; Ralphs, 64; Down, 95; Douglass, 22.

Committee on Correspondence—Marvin, Representative; Smith, 30; J. H. White, 212.

Committee of Appeals—Barnard, 327; Swanton, 50; Emerson, 124; Gamble, 263; Pople, 85; Snyder, 404; Terwilliger, 18; Hosee, 166; S. J. Saner, 245.

Committee on Laws of Subordinates.—Pitts, 47; Carpenter, 231; Leweck, 82; Cole, 27; Pruden, 1.

Committee on Petitions.—Gibson, 45; Dossey, 28; Williston, 79; Moses, 228; Fox, 380; Proston, 112; Loeb, 493; Beck, 52; Bennett, 95.

Committee on State of the Order.—Kennedy, 11; Smith, 37; Fromont, 374; Madden, 58; Hamilton, 31; Sanders, 6; English, 177; Blackfield, 280; Delancey, 65.

The Grand Lodge then resolved to meet next year at Syracuse, and adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The R. W. Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York met at Odd Fellow's Hall on Tuesday night, P. Grand Patriarch DAN. P. BARNARD presiding *pro tem*. The following Grand Officers were elected: P. G. P. GEO. HASKINS, of Empire City Encampment, No. 71, Grand Patriarch; GUSTAV LEWECK, of No. 8, Grand High Priest; JOHN E. DOWN, of No. 24, Grand Senior Warden; DEWITT C. LANGDON, of No. 5, Grand Scribe; GEO. SMITH, of No. 20, Grand Treasurer; JAMES AITKEN, of No. 6, Grand Junior Warden; ROYAL G. MILLAN, of No. 12, Grand Representative for two years; JOHN H. WHITE, of No. 60, Grand Representative for one year.

The Grand Encampment met again last evening, when the Grand Officers were duly installed, and standing committees for the ensuing year appointed.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

At an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday, present—C. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., President, and Commissioners ENGS, BROWN and ABBE, the following communications were received and properly disposed of:

"Office of the New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company, No. 124 Bowery.—Commissioners Metropolitan Fire Department—Gentlemen: It has been reported to this Board that Hook and Ladder Company No. 208 did promptly and efficiently subdue and put out the fire in the roof of St. John's Chapel, caused by lightning, on the 18th ult.; and upon inspection of the locality and debris, and learning the manner of its extinguishment, we are constrained to say that it was done in a masterly and commendable manner, and with very slight damage to the edifice. The judgment and daring displayed in the action call for our thanks. Please convey to the members of the Company our thanks for the timely service rendered, and to Mr. JAMES H. MONROE, of said Company, who so promptly and boldly repaired to the scene of danger, and with the aid of his fellow-members, at great risk, succeeded in putting out the flames and saving the edifice. You will please convey to him the thanks of this Board and the enclosed sum of $25, as a small token of our appreciation of his daring and skill as a fireman. By order of the Board, WM. HIBBARD, President. G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary."

"New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.—Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND—Sir: Our loss by fire on the 1st inst., in our factory Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-street, amounts to $23,000 on stock, machinery and tools; insurance on same being $28,550, on which we were paid $18,500. We are thankful to you for the exertion made by the Department to subdue the fire, through which we were saved a heavy loss. Much credit is due Engine Company No. 20, under the direction of Assistant-Engineer MACKAY, by whose exertions the fire was confined to the third floor of the premises."

The Board then adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

SPARKILL VS. LIBERTY.

The following is the score of a game played on Saturday, Aug. 18, between the second nine of the Sparkill Club of Piermont, and the first nine of the Liberty Club, of Nyack, on the grounds of the Maseppa Club, at the latter place:

SPARKILL.	Outs.	Runs.	LIBERTY.	Outs.	Runs.
O. Keane, 2d b	3	7	Owens, c	4	1
Lewis, c. f.	6	5	Gognens, p	2	2
Smalley, p.	2	6	Lydecker, 1st b	4	0
Britten, l. f.	4	6	Allen, r. f.	4	1
M. Hart, s. s.	4	1	Van Winkle, l. f.	5	1
Blauvelt, c.	1	9	Dutcher, c. f.	2	4
J. Hart, 3d b.	1	10	Dean, s. s.	3	2
Whiton, 1st b	1	8	Whalen, 3d b	2	3
J. Keane, r. f.	5	4	Kerk, 2d b	1	3
Total	27	62	Total	27	15

Umpire—Mr. FRANK W. VAN BRUNT, of the Palisade Club.

Scorers—Sparkill, H. W. JESSUP; Liberty, GEO. A. ENNIS.

Fly-catches—Sparkill, 6; Liberty, 6.

Time of Game—Three hours and ten minutes.

MUTUALS VS. HARLEM.

The Harlem and Mutual Clubs will play this afternoon at Mount Morris-square, Harlem. Game called at 2:30 P. M. precisely.

Quoits.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP—M'LAREN ACCEPTS HODGSON'S CHALLENGE.

Below will be found the champion's reply to HODGSON's card, which appeared in our columns some time since. A match between two such noted players will attract lovers of the game from all parts of the country, and prove to be an exciting match:

In reply to a challenge which appeared in the *Clipper* some time ago, from Mr. HODGSON to Mr. McLAREN, of Newark, I will state that I am now prepared to play Mr. HODGSON, or any other man in the States, two matches for $500 a side, $250 a side each match, and a forfeit of $20 is now deposited in the *Clipper* office. The conditions can be properly adjusted by writing to Mr. W. R. LYON, Jersey City. The first match to be played in Newark, N. J., say on Aug. 27. Money all to be deposited in the hands of the editor of the *Clipper* on the morning before the first match; also, a forfeit of $25 a side on the second match, at the same time and place.

JAMES McLAREN.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 17, 1866.

LONG ISLAND VS. NEW-JERSEY.

The match between eight members of the Long Island Club and eight selected from New-Jersey, will come off this afternoon at the Three Mile House, Brooklyn.

The Steamship Denmark.

The new steamship *Denmark*, Capt. THOMSON, of the National Steam Navigation Company's line, arrived at this port on Saturday last, with five hundred passengers, all well. This is a magnificent vessel of almost similar capacity to the *Scotland* and the *Queen*. She still further evidences the improvements tending toward increased comfort of passengers, to which the attention of ship-builders is now more than ever happily directed. This is shown not only in the increased steerage accommodations and provisions for thorough ventilation, but also in the comfort of ample unobstructed space on deck, hitherto in many vessels covered by officers' quarters and the like. The *Denmark* is the first steamship, we believe, that has a library and re ding-room on board. Level with the main-deck and underneath the poop, the graceful semi-circular curve of the stern has been taken advantage of for this purpose. This is comfortably cushioned and lighted. The books are arranged on shelves around the curve, and among them may be found such works as are best suited to while away an hour for those too weak from sickness or *ennui* to stay on deck. For those religiously inclined, the fullest provision has been made. During the trip out this library was the scene of much true enjoyment. It is provided with an excellent harmonium, upon which those skilled on the instrument performed frequently, and it was made a source of much pleasure to the passengers. This is an admirable institution, and as it is adopted on board other transatlantic steamers, will doubtless be a formidable rival to the small vices to which passengers allow themselves to be driven by the monotony of a sea voyage.

An Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

The following order has been issued from the Central Office for the information of the force:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 469.—Hereafter, all officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force are strictly prohibited from writing letters, or otherwise corresponding, with police officers, or other persons, at a distance, on any police business whatever, unless such letters or correspondence is submitted to the Superintendent, and approved by him, and copies of all such letters, sent and received, are deposited at the time of sending or receiving in the office of the Superintendent.

A failure to comply with the above regulation will subject the offender to dismissal from the force.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.

Special Detectives BLACKWOOD and BRENNAN, of the Ninth Ward, arrested MAURICE WORMS on Monday on suspicion of having committed grand larceny. It appears that Mrs. ELIZABETH FENTON keeps a boarding-house at No. 246 West Tenth-street, and Mrs. HARRIET WOODS resides there with her, with other boarders. For some weeks past a great variety of articles have been missed from the house, such as ladies' dresses, shawls, under-clothing, sheets, quilts, rugs, coats, boots, and even window-curtains, the aggregate value of which was nearly $400. Complaint was at length made to the Ninth Ward Station-house, and Capt. SEBRING directed special officers BRENNAN and BLACKWOOD to work up the case. They discovered in the course of their investigations that one of the boarders, MAURICE WORMS, had been arrested in June last, just previous to his engaging board at Mrs. FENTON's, on a charge of burglary, said to have been committed in Rochester. Though the charge had not been proved against WORMS, the detectives concluded it best to arrest and search him. On doing so they found a pawn ticket concealed in his boot, and subsequent inquiry revealed the fact that the article pawned was one of those missed by Mrs. WOODS. The prisoner was accordingly locked up all night of Monday in the Charles-street Station-house, and on the following morning he confessed having committed the series of thefts that had deprived his landlady and fellow boarder of their property. The whole of Tuesday, and a portion of yesterday forenoon, was employed by the officers in searching for the stolen articles, pawned by WORMS. They succeeded in recovering everything except a silk dress, making the aggregate value of those recovered nearly $350. These articles were found at the second-hand store of Mrs. FOWLER, at No. 308 Hudson-street, and at the pawn-shops known as CUDLIPP's, in Spring-street, near Hudson; at BARNETT's, in Canal-street, near West Broadway, at J. GILDA's, No. 370 Hudson-street, and at B. DAVIS', in Sullivan-street. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before the Court and held for tri l in default of $1,500 bail. WORMS is a native of Natchez, Miss., and 24 years of age.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A BOGUS CHECK.

THOS. OWENS was arrested by Officer HUNT, of the Forty-third Precinct, on a charge of fraud preferred by WM. M. HAYES, of No. 9 Chatham-street. It appears that on the 16th inst. OWENS came to the complainant and presented a check for $20, drawn on the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank by JOHN MOSELEY, stating that he was a butcher in Washington Market, and that it being after bank hours, desired Mr. HAYES to cash it for him. Believing the check to be genuine, HAYES cashed it, but discovered the next day that no such person as MOSELEY was known at the bank, neither could he find a butcher by that name at the market. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was held for trial in default of bail. OWENS is 22 years of age and a native of Ireland.

PICKPOCKET.

MARQUIS BULWER, 19 years of age and a native of Austria, was arrested yesterday by Officers OFER and DOYLE, of the First Precinct, on a charge of having picked the pocket of CHARLES MERZ and stealing $8 75. When the act was committed, MERZ seized the thief, and handed him over to the officers, when the money was found in his possession. BULWER was committed for trial in default of bail.

LARCENY OF COPPER TACKS.

FRANCIS SHORT made a complaint against LOUIS KURTZ, a barber, 25 years of age, and residing at No. 24 Avenue B, charging him with having stolen, on the 20th ult, two boxes of copper tacks, valued at $120, belonging to LOUIS E. AMSWICK & Bro., of No. 148 Pearl-street. The complainant stated that the accused had confessed having stolen the boxes, and had left them in his care. KURTZ was arrested by officer MEHAN, and held for trial in default of bail.

THE PISTOL.

JOHN EVERETT, of No. 13 Fulton-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath that THOS. HYMAN entered his place on Tuesday night and fired a pistol at him, the ball taking effect in a barrel behind him. HYMAN was arrested by Officer MARTIN, of the Second Precinct, and held for trial in default of bail. The accused is 23 years of age, a native of North Carolina, and resides at No. 62 Prince-street, Brooklyn.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

FORGED ORDERS.

Officer JONES of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested PATRICK McGINN on the complaint f CHAS. MURPHY, of No. 282 East Fourteenth-street, who stated that on the 14th inst., the accused and JAMES LEARY, both fellow-boarders of his, called him into their room and asked him to write his name so that they might decide who wrote the best hand. MURPHY wrote his name several times on a blank sheet, which they kept. On the 27th of July, MURPHY had deposited $100 in the New York Savings Bank, corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. Subsequent to his writing his name as described, MURPHY discovered that $90 had been drawn out by means of a forged order bearing his signature, but filled up in McGINN's hand-writing. A clerk in the bank, CYRUS A. COOK, testified that the accused had presented the orders and obtained the money. McGINN was held to bail for trial. He is 24 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Officers KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested ISADORE SCHLESINGER and ELIAS MILBURGER on a charge of false pretences, preferred by FREDERICK PARICHEN, of No. 137 Ludlow-street. He stated that on the 14th inst. the accused came to him and asked for some person unknown to him. SCHLESINGER stated that he had sold some linen to this person, and while they were so engaged in conversation, a third person came up, and was asked if he did not wish to purchase the linen, and the strange man agreed to do so, paying down $38 on account, and requested PARICHEN to pay the balance, $74, agreeing to leave the linen as security. After paying the money the complainant discovered that the linen was not worth what he had advanced upon it. Hence the complaint and arrest. Both the prisoners were held for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY ROWDIES.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, MICHAEL SMITH, of No. 107 East Forty-first-street, was escorting a young woman named McGEE to her home, as they turned the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth street, four young rowdies who frequent that locality rushed upon Mr. SMITH, and after knocking him down and beating him severely, dragged his companion away in the direction of the East River. As soon as SMITH could recover his breath and feet he gave an alarm, which was soon responded to by Officer DEAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct. On learning the nature of the outrage, the officer ran down in pursuit of the ruffians, and found them near the dock, attempting to outrage the person of the unfortunate girl. The gang released her on the officer's approach and attempted to escape, when the patrolman drew his revolver and fired at them. The bullet took effect in the leg of WM. FOX, who was subsequently arrested. Yesterday afternoon FOX was arraigned before Justice KELLY on the charge of attempt at rape, and held for examination. The young woman was severely handled by the villains when she struggled to get away from them.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Local Aid to Railroad Construction—County Powers—Curative Legislation.

Evans Rogers, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The County of Lee.—This action was brought to recover interest on certain bonds issued by the County of Lee, (under the general Railroad Law of the State,) in the Fall of 1856, and subsequently transferred to the Keokuk, Muscatine and Mount Pleasant Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of their road. The object of the issue was to assist in the construction of the road, and was made after the question had been submitted to the people of the county and decided in the affirmative. By that election the County Judge was authorized to issue the bonds; and thereupon he caused them to be engraved and signed them, but did not deliver them to the railroad company until, by act of the Legislature of Jan. 20, 1857, the action of the county in the issue of the bonds was sanctioned and authorized.

The defence of the county was that there was no indebtedness; that the county was not bound to pay the coupons; that the powers of the county were limited, and gave it no legal capacity to do any business for profit, or any act not purely municipal; that the coupons in suit were attached to bonds, signed by the county judge, and by him delivered to the railroad company to aid in its construction through the county, &c.; and that the railroad company was a private corporation, organized to build a road for private benefit of the stockholders; that the county judge had no authority to sign the bonds, and that they were signed by fraud and in violation of law, and without consideration to the county, of which the plaintiff had notice.

The plaintiff, on the trial, proved the election proceedings by the final order, in which the county judge declared that the people had voted to subscribe for the stock of the railroad, and to issue the bonds therefor, also the statutes of the State and the subsequent curative act of the Legislature; that the bonds, although prepared and signed, were not delivered until after such legislation.

Upon such proofs the plaintiff asked the court to instruct the jury that the bonds were valid under the law and the evidence introduced, and the court refused so to charge, and exception was taken.

The Court, then, upon motion of counsel for the county, charged the jury that at the date of the coupons there was no law of the State authorizing the issue thereof; that the election proceedings were void; that the curative act of 20th of January, 1857, gave no validity to the bonds; that the bonds were issued without authority of law, and were void. The plaintiff excepted, and took the case to the Circuit, where the judgment below was affirmed. It was then brought here, plaintiff maintaining that the Legislature of the State had constitutional authority to authorize the county to subscribe stock to railroads, and to issue bonds therefor; that the acts of the Legislature cited in the case conferred full authority upon Lee County to issue the bonds; and that the curative act operated to make the subscription effective, and the bonds obligatory.

The Court, per GRIER, J., reversed the judgment of the Circuit, and remanded the case, with instructions to award a *venire facias de novo*, holding that the facts in this case, and the question of law arising thereon, are the same in substance as those in the preceding case of Rogers *vs.* City of Keokuk, which case has appeared in the TIMES.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Bernard Weichman, charged with passing a counterfeit $50 U. S. Treasury Note upon Frederick Schmitz, knowing it to be bad, was brought up for examination yesterday.

Frederick Schmitz testified that about October or November last, some person passed the counterfeit bill referred to upon him; he went to Weichman and asked him if he got it from him, and he said no; he also inquired of another man if he had got it from him, and returned a like answer.

Carlos Gazley testified that in October or November last he heard the defendant say that he had passed a bad $50 bill on his baker. At that time he did not know who the baker was.

On cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had a dispute with Weichman, and that circumstance had furnished him with the motive which prompted him to give information to Schmitz.

The Commissioner decided that, according to the rules of evidence, he would not be justified in holding defendant on the testimony of one witness, uncorroborated, as to a confession of guilt. He therefore discharged the prisoner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 22, 1866.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. Indorsed	100	200	Mariposa Pr	27
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,O.'62	110⅛	50	do	26¾
10,000	do	110	200	Ashb'n Coal	17⅞
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20sR.'62	108¼	900	do	18
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'64	108⅛	200	Spruce H. Coal	4⅜
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65	108⅞	400	do ...2d call. b10	4¾
10,000	6s, Ore. War L'n, Half Yearly	108¼	200	Lehigh & Sus	5
2,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	102	100	Quick. Min. Co	51
500	do	101⅞	700	Boston W. P	32¾
4,000	do ...2d call	101⅞	200	do ...s30	32⅜
10,000	do	102	600	do	32⅜
700	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Small	106⅛	250	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	225
1,000	do	106⅛	100	N. Y. Central	104⅛
1,000	do	106⅜	10	do ...2d call	104⅛
5,500	do ...Small	106⅛	10	do	104
4,000	do	106	200	Mich. Cen	112
1,800	do ...2d Ser.	105⅞	50	do	112¼
500	do ...Small	105⅞	200	do ...2d call	112
2,000	do ...Small	106⅛	600	Erie R.	72⅞
500	do 3d S. Small	105⅞	800	do	72⅞
500	do	106	300	do	72¾
5,900	do ...Small	105⅞	1000	do ...b60	73⅜
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	98¼	300	do ...b10	71¾
20,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104⅞	100	Hudson R.	118⅞
3,000	Tenn. 6s ...x-C	73	200	Reading R.	114⅞
6,000	do ...2d call	72¾	1050	do	114⅞
14,000	do	72⅜	2400	do	114⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s ...ex-C	64½	950	do	114¼
3,000	Erie 5th M	94	800	Mich. S. & N. I	85¾
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	98⅜	800	do	85⅞
37,000	To. & W. 2d M	79⅛	100	do ...s10	85
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	103	100	do ...2d call	85⅛
3,000	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d	96	200	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅜
1,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	102	1400	Cleve. & Pitts	87
20,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M. '93	70	600	do	87⅛
80	Bk. of Comm'th	105	600	Chic. & N. W	36¾
5	Fourth N. Bk	104	200	do ...b60	37
200	Cum. Coal P	47¾	200	Chic. & W. N. Pref.	67⅛
300	do	47½	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	107⅞
200	do	48	300	Tol., W. & W	45⅞
100	do	47½	500	do	45
200	West. U. Tel	58	400	P., F. W. & C	104⅛
400	do	57¾	200	Alt. & T. H.	37⅞
50	do	57⅛	200	do	37⅞
100	do	57⅛	100	do	37⅞
100	do ...2d call	58⅛	300	do	38
200	Mar. Min	11⅞	100	do ...2d call	37⅞
100	do ...2d call	11	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	68
6	Panama R.	260	100	Chic. & Alton	108⅛
			300	Mar. & C. 1st P. b60	42¾
			200	do	41⅝
			100	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	21

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser.	106⅛	100	West. U. Tel	58⅜
1,000	do ...2d Ser	106⅜	15	Erie R. P	79
35,000	do	106⅛	300	do ...s60	76
10,000	Tenn. 6s, New. b3	69⅛	1500	Reading R.	115⅛
9,000	Tenn. 6s ...x-C	72⅜	112	Mich. Cen. R.	112⅛
20,000	Ohio & M. C	29¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	85⅞
200	Quick. Min	51	100	Chic. & N. W. P	67⅛
200	Cum. Coal. P	47⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	116⅛
100	Spruce H. C	4⅜	600	Chic. & R. I	107⅞
500	do	4⅜	100	Tol., Wab. & W	45⅞
300	do ...s10	4⅜	25	P., Ft. W. & C	104⅛
			100	Chic. & Alt	108⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

1,500	U.S.6s,5-20sR.'62	110⅛	400	Central Coal	52⅛
4,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	108⅜	100	Bos. Water P	32¼
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...R.	98½	100	do	32⅛
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	104⅜	200	do ...b30	32¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-C	72⅛	200	New-York C	104⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69⅛	100	do ...s30	104⅛
3,000	do	69⅛	500	Erie R.	73⅛
5,000	Missouri 6s	78⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
6,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	80	200	Reading R.	116
100	Quicksilver	51	600	do	115⅞
500	Spruce Hill C ...s30	4⅜	2000	do ...2d call	116
200	do ...2d call. b30	4⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	112⅛
100	Amer. Coal Co	61	300	Mich. S. & N. I	85⅞
100	West. U. Tel	58⅜	100	do	85⅞
100	do	58⅜	100	Chi. & N. W	36⅞
100	do ...b30	58⅜	900	do	36⅞
1500	Mar. Pref	28	200	Chi. & N. W. P	67⅛
00	do	27⅞	2400	Chi. & R. I	108⅛
100	do	27⅞	300	Alt. & T. H. R.	38⅛
200	N. Y. Cen	104⅛	14	do	36
100	do ...b30	104⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	108⅛

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The price of Gold advanced 1@1¼ ₰ cent. to-day on the scarcity of cash Gold for delivery. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room who were foiled in their movements by the breakdown on Saturday and Monday, from 151 to 147¾ ₰ cent., made a sudden and sharp *corner* on the *streets*, by locking up their certificates, and refusing to lend, or suffer them to be used, on any terms whatever, until late in the day, when a difference of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. was made between cash and regular way—that is, between deliveries made imperative to-day and deliveries contracted to be made to-morrow. The foreign news by the Atlantic cable, in this morning's papers, was calculated to weaken in place of strengthening the price of Gold, but where speculation runs so strong as in the Gold Room its rules are wholly arbitrary, having little or no regard as to what the ups and downs should be, on ordinary commercial calculation, on the news of the day. The turn made to-day against the parties in the Room short of Gold was quite cleverly managed, for the time being at least, though the sequel to the speculation yet remains to be told. Meanwhile the rates of Exchange on Europe are 107¼, 60 days, and 108¼ short sight for London. The Silver Bullion received from California, nearly a million in amount, must go forward and be drawn against. A portion of the Gold bars by the same arrival, will probably be held over for a more favorable exchange. A million of dollars of yesterday's arrival came to the Treasury Office in this City in Gold Coin, by way of transfer of San Francisco Customs.

A private telegram of this day's date from London advises the shipment of $500,000 in Gold to this side by the steamship *Allemania*, sailing from Southampton this afternoon. As an Exchange speculation, this operation will pay 2@2½ per cent. profit.

Exchange for the *Java* closed steady, but after the steamer sailed and Gold had advanced for cash delivery, the rates on Paris and London for Saturday's mail were dull, and present appearances indicate a moderate business, owing to the exceptional movement in the Gold Room.

The supply of Money, on call, to the Brokers continues easy. The leading houses borrowed at 4 ₰ cent. to-day and reloaned on Stocks and Gold at 5@6 ₰ cent. The parties engaged in the Gold *corner* were not reluctant to pay 6 ₰ cent. ₰ annum to withdraw their Certificates temporarily from employment in the Gold Room.

In the Public Funds there was a decline of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on the 7-30 ₰ cent. Currency Loans, and prices were also a fraction easier on the 5-20s, both old and new.

The Railway movement on the Stock Exchange was again quite interesting between the *Bulls* and *Bears* on Erie, Reading, Rock Island, &c. The *short* sellers of Reading were quite confident early in the day that a meeting of Coal operators in Philadelphia, called for 10 o'clock to-day, would temporarily reduce their tonnage from the Schuylkill region, but it was found that the meeting was by no means general, and the feeling against the proposed measure; the meeting, owing to the absence of some of the most important of the Coal operators, adjourned until Monday. The fluctuations in the Reading Stock were 115¼@114¾@116 ₰ cent. The fluctuations in Erie, 72¾@73¼ ₰ cent. In Rock Island 107¼@108¼ ₰ cent. Pittsburgh was firmer than yesterday. Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Michigan Central steady.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	101⅞	N. West Pref.	67¼	67¼
U. S. 5-20s	110⅛	110⅛	Rock Island	107⅜	108⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106⅜	106⅜	Fort Wayne	104⅜	104⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅜	103⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	48	47⅜
Erie	73⅛	73⅜	Quicksilver	50¾	50⅝
Hudson	119⅛	119	W. U. Telegraph.	58¼	58¼
Reading	115⅛	115⅛	Mariposa Pref.	27	27⅜
Mich. Southern	85¼	85⅜	Canton	52⅛	52⅛
Illinois Central	122⅜	123	Ohio Certificates	29⅜	29⅜
Pittsburgh	86⅜	87⅜	American Gold	147⅜	149⅛
Missouri 6s	79⅛	78⅜	Bills on London	107⅛	107¼
Northwest	36⅛	36⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Irving	109
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	125
Merchants'	113	Nassau	110
Mechanics'	116	Continental	100½
Union	118	St. Nicholas	104
Phenix	101	Commonwealth	104¾
Merchants' Exch'ge.	111	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Commerce	111	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Central National	110½
American Exchange	119½	Fourth National	104
Bank of the Republic	114	Ninth National	112½
Bank of N. America	106¼		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	62½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. W. & West'n s. f.	76
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	96	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	90
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888.	94	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	67
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869.	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85.	103½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101⅝
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82.	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	96	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	98	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Al. income	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87⅝	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81½
Lack. & West'n Bds.	98	McGregor West. 1st M.	63
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,716,987 95; including for Customs, $527,000; Gold Notes, $593,000. Payments, $1,162,427 28. Balance, $93,537,976 98.

The shares of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road—from Toledo on Lake Erie to the Upper Mississippi River, near Hannibal, 487 miles in its whole length—are attracting present attention on the Stock Exchange because of the fine results and prospects of the new Grain crops along the line, and the increased traffic over last season. The concern represents on the whole 487 miles the total sum in shares and Bonds of $20,000,000, divided as follows:

Capital Stock, Common	$5,400,000
Capital Stock, Preference	1,000,000
Total, 64,000 Shares, or	$6,400,000
First Mortgage on Toledo and Wabash	3,400,000
Second Mortgage on Toledo and Wabash	2,500,000
First on Western extension	2,350,000
Other Bonds on both Sections	4 350,000
Total Stock and Bonds	$20,000,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881,
United States 5-20 Bonds,
United States 10-40 Bonds,
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes,
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 7,299 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn Meal, 8,450 bushels Wheat, 37,638 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Rye, 39,125 bushels Oats, 45 bbls. Pork, 89 pkgs. Lard, and 169 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request at uniform rates. Java 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Rio, 15½c.@20c. in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand and on the decline, in view of the unfavorable news by telegraph from Liverpool, Middlings, 33c.@35., chiefly within the range, ₰ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales against receipts of 573 bales. The week's exports of Cotton from this port have been 2,674 bales, leaving an available supply of 120,000 bales. The following, from the circular of Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, for the *Java*, is a statement of the movements in Cotton since Sept. 1, last: "Receipts at the ports in the United States, 2,017,500 bales; export to Great Britain, 1,231,000 bales; export to France, 215,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 71,000 bales—total exports, 1,517,000 bales: stock on hand, 260,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Rec ipts at the ports, 7,500 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,000 bales—total exports, 6,000 bales."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,952
Receipts since Aug. 1	22,821
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	432,326
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	859,616
Exports since Aug. 1	12,390
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	277 551
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	479,897

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to day was as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 23c.; Broadway, 21½c.; Lancaster, 29c. Bleached Shirtings—Masonville, 33c.; Tip Top, 31½c.; Wheaton Company, 22½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; Pacific, 19c.; Richmond, 18½c.; Victory, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 06; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, in good demand. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ₰ cent. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 14½c.; Portland, 11½c.; Victory, 14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered to-day, at a partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₰ bbl., yet the demand has been very moderate. Sales since our last, 7,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$8 10; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 35@$10 25, chiefly at $7 40@$9 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9@$10 25 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00 @$8 10
Extra State	7 35 @10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	7 50 @13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 00 @10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25 @13 50
Extra Genesee	10 30 @13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25 @16 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 800 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal, in the absence of supplies. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ₰ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 835 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate supply and limited demand at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 21,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan (old) at $2 50; Mixed Western at $2 22½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25, and new Amber State at $2 85 ₰ bushel. Corn has been scarce and quiet at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 81c.@83c. for unsound, 83½c.@84½c., chiefly at 83½c.@84c., for sound mixed Western, ₰ bushel. Oats are in moderate request at irregular prices. We quote new Chicago at 43c.@48c., Milwaukee at 46c.@52c., Iowa at 52c.@55c., Jersey at 58c.@59c., State at 59c.@60c., and Delaware at 58½c., ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is improving; sales, 20,500 bushels, including Western at 87½c.@92c., and State at $1 05@$1 06 ₰ bushel. The following, from the circular of Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co., gives the

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in this Market, Aug. 21, in Gold and Currency.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	48⅛ ₰ ct.	—
Discount on currency	—	32 7-10 ₰ ct.
Sterling Exchange	159⅛ ₰ ct.	107¼ ₰ ct.
Flour—₰ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 25@10 00	$6 23@$6 73
Ohio and Indiana	9 75@10 50	6 56@ 7 07
Southern	12 00@14 00	8 08@ 9 43
Fancies and high extras	12 50@16 50	8 41@11 11
Corn Meal	5 00@ —	3 36@ —
Freight to Liverpool	—	1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.
Freight to London	—	1s. 10d.@2s.
Wheat—₰ 60 lbs.		
Western White	2 50@ 3 00	1 68@ 2 02
Red and Amber Winter	2 65@ 2 80	1 78@ 1 88
Red and Amber Spring	1 85@ 2 25	1 24@ 1 51
Southern, Red, New	2 80@ 2 90	1 88@ 1 90
Freight to Liverpool	—	5½d.@6d.
Freight to London	—	6d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	5s.@5s. 6d.
Freight to direct ports	—	4s. @4s. 6d.
Indian Corn—₰ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	87@ 95	59@ 63
White, new and old	1 00@ 1 25	67@ 84
Western Mixed	84@ —	56@ —
Rye—₰ 56 lbs	85@ 1 10	57@ 74
Oats—New and old	40@ 60	27@ 40

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 85c.@$1 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive at unaltered rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c. ₰ lb.

LATHS—Are in request and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at unchanged prices, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@77½c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@57c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@71c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$4 62; Resin at $2 62½@$9 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand to-day at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 27c.@28c. for Crude, 43½c.@46c. for Refined, in bond, and 60c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, but comparatively steady. Sales since our last, 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 12 for new Mess, closing at $33 cash; $30 50@31 for one year old Mess, and $28 12@28 50 for new Prime ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 5,250 bbls. New Mess, including September and October delivery, buyers' options, at $33 37@$33 12; September and October, seller, at $33@$32 75; November, seller, $31 50; and all the year, buyer, $33 25@$33 50, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 460 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; sales 160 boxes at 16c. for Cumberland cut, and 17c.@17½c. for short rib ₰ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last, 359 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@21½c. ₰ lb. Beef rules quiet, at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet; 100 tierces Prime Mess sold at something off $32. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter has been in demand, at 30c.@45c. for State, 45@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is more active at 5c.@19c. ₰ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, fresh, ₰ lb	43 @44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb	42 @43
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₰ lb	38 @40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₰ lb	40 @45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₰ lb	35 @38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₰ lb	38 @40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₰ lb	36 @38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb	36 @38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ₰ lb	34 @35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₰ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₰ lb	38 @50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb	30 @33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb	27 @28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb	27 @28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb	26 @27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₰ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, common	20 @22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₰ lb	18½ @19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₰ lb	17 @18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₰ lb	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₰ lb	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₰ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₰ lb	14 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₰ lb	5 @ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ₰ lb	10 @15

SUGARS—Have been quiet at irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 480 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10⅜c.@13¼c., and 1,300 boxes Havana, at 11c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and depressed at 13⅞c.@16¼c. ₰ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 51,000 lbs. at 18½c.@21½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Bonded has been offered to-day at 32½c. ₰ gallon, without finding buyers. Market dull.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, with 550 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; and by steamer, 13,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₰ ton. For other ports, nothing really new.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Signora Leonilda Boschetti, Signors Giuseppe Tamara, Cario Orlandini, Nicolo Barili, and Carl Formes.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Weob, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE THREE RED MEN; OR, THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE GOLDEN AXE AND THE FRISKY COBBLER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By the Ocean Telegraph we learn that the report of the conclusion of peace between Austria and Prussia, published yesterday, was premature. Negotiations are still progressing, and it is believed they will lead to a successful termination. NAPOLEON has given additional assurances with regard to Belgian territory. Prussia has determined to annex Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and the City of Frankfort. She has demanded the abdication of the King of Hanover. Bavaria, after a brief interval of spirited resolution, has submitted to BISMARCK's demands. It is said that the Empress CARLOTTA has failed in her mission to France, and that MAXIMILIAN will soon follow her to Europe.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from E. N. WYNKOOP, who was sent from the Indian country for the purpose of investigating the outrages reported to have been committed by the Cheyennes in the Smoky Hill section. The chiefs stated that the dissatisfaction was principally caused by the proposed building of the Union Pacific Railroad through the Smoky Hill country, which formed their principal hunting grounds, though the failure of the Government to furnish the annuities and goods promptly was another cause of dissatisfaction.

Advices from Paraguay and the River Plate war to 10th of July are received. There had been a general failure of the allied forces in their operations against the Paraguayans, and the latter had surrounded their army in a swamp near Humaita, on the Paraguay River. The stock of the allied army was dying off rapidly, and LOPEZ, the commander of the Paraguayan army, was confident and energetic in his efforts to deal a final blow to the war.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* says that measures are now under way to establish a newspaper printed in the Swedish language, for the use of the Scandinavians in the Northwestern States. The whole number of Norwegians and Swedes in the Upper Mississippi Valley, in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, is estimated at 200,000, of which 40,000 are in Minnesota.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, it was voted to adhere to the selection of Amherst as the location of the college, and steps were taken for the erection of the buildings, which are not to cost over $50,000. The injunction restraining the town of Amherst from contributing $50,000 for the institution remains to be removed, however, before the building can go on.

A rumor was in circulation in Chicago on Monday that the Crosby Opera-house scheme was a failure. It was said that their receipts thus far had been but $50,000, while the expenses had been treble this amount. Mr. CROSBY and his friends deny this, and assert that $300,000 worth of tickets have already been disposed of, and that the prospects of success were never fairer.

The Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company at Chatsworth, Ill., have six hundred acres of beets growing this year. They estimate the crop at ten tons to the acre, which would yield fully one million pounds of sugar. The machinery of the Company was all brought from Germany.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says blast furnaces are about to be erected in Oregon by the Oregon Iron Company. The works are to be located on the Walamet River, eight miles above Portland. Iron, timber and water-power are plenty there. They will be the first blast furnaces in operation on the Pacific coast.

SIMON BATCHELDER, of Palermo, a noted counterfeiter, and principal of a gang who have been engaged in putting into circulation a large amount of counterfeits on the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y., has been arrested in Palermo, Me.

The total number of deaths in Cincinnati by cholera from the 1st to the 19th inst. inclusive, as reported, was eight hundred and forty-five. It is probable the deaths of the 18th and 19th insts. were not reported.

The annual Convention of the New-York State Sunday-school Teachers' Association convened in Utica on Tuesday. Upward of a thousand delegates are in attendance, and the proceedings of the Convention have been marked by the greatest enthusiasm.

The death of Ex-Gov. CARLOS COOLIDGE, of Vermont, occurred at Windsor, in that State, on the 15th inst. He was born there in 1792, and practiced law for fifty-two years.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Superintendent of Police has issued an order informing the public that no member of the Metropolitan Police force is authorized or permitted to demand, or even suggest, the payment of a reward or gratuity for any police service he may be called upon to render, and requesting any person who may be approached by a member of the force with such demand or proposition to make the same known at his office without delay. The Superintendent has also issued an order forbidding all officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force from writing letters or otherwise corresponding with police officers or other persons at a distance, on any police business whatever, unless such letters or correspondence is submitted to the Superintendent and approved by him.

The trials before the Police Commissioners yesterday embraced upward of eighty cases; most of these were complaints of roundsmen made against patrolmen for breaches of discipline, neglect of duty, &c. A few citizens complained of unnecessary violence used by the Police. The investigations showed that in some cases the officers had used the club too freely, and in others had simply done their duty. A few Police peccadilloes were inquired into also.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK, President, in the chair. Letters were read from the Hanseatic Legation and the British Government Emigration Board, relative to the better protection of emigrants on their way here. The usual routine business followed, concluding the day's transactions.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday. They met again yesterday, when the officers elected on Tuesday were duly installed and committees appointed. The Lodge then adjourned till this morning at 9 o'clock. The Grand Encampment met last night.

ROBERT MILLER, who was employed on board an ice barge lying in the slip foot of Bethune-street, was found drowned in the North River yesterday. Deceased had been missing since Thursday last. Although the circumstances attending the case were somewhat mysterious, the Coroner's Jury felt constrained to give a verdict of accidental death.

The Active Base-Ball Club defeated the Eckfords, yesterday, in a game at Hoboken. Eight innings only were played, the totals being 19 to 16. On Tuesday the Empire and Eureka Clubs played a close and exciting game at Newark, in which the Eurekas were victorious by the score of 15 to 11, in a full game.

Complaints are still made of the quantity of offal and number of bodies of dead animals washed upon the Coney Island shore, and which are supposed to be thrown overboard from the boats employed to convey the offal from the City.

BERNARD WEICHMAN, charged with passing a counterfeit $50 bill, was up before the United States Commissioner yesterday, but was discharged owing to insufficiency of testimony.

The number of cholera cases reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday afternoon was 12, of which 7 resulted in death. The disease appears to be abating in the hospitals.

The price of gold for cash delivery advanced to 149½ per cent. The stock market active, with frequent fluctuations on the railways, as between the *Bull* and *Bear* operators. Money in full supply at 4@6 per cent. Exchange dull.

A less active demand prevailed for Produce and Merchandise yesterday at drooping prices. Freights were quiet, with 550 vessels of all classes in port.

The Philadelphia Convention and Our Securities in Europe.

The report of the harmonious proceedings of our grand National Union Convention was circulated over the whole of Europe on Saturday last, and read on every Exchange from London to Naples. What is the result? Last night's news from London by the cable, reports our Five-Twenties as high as 70¼ at noon yesterday. When the proceedings of the Convention are once reported in full on the other side of the Atlantic, there will be a further rise, which will drive the Radical disunionists madder—if that were possible—than they are to-day. They are frothing at the mouth now. This late financial report from Europe will aggravate them beyond all power of endurance. The cable, like all other commercial and industrial appliances of the time, is against the Radical faction. They ought to cut it.

The Republican Party and the Admission of the South.

Those of our Republican cotemporaries who realize the importance of last week's proceedings at Philadelphia, are exercising their ingenuity upon plans for frustrating the movement which was there inaugurated. Their devices are many and their candor is excessive. One, with rare simplicity, appeals to the South to identify itself forthwith with the Republican party, submitting graciously to the terms dictated by Congress, and in return receiving the favors which that body may be enabled to dispense. But this suggestion does not meet the peculiarities of the case. For the North happens to be the sphere within which the movement is intended to operate. The South gives its sympathies, but the real work—the decisive battle—must be disposed of here in the North, with Conservative Republicans and Democrats on the one side and Disunion Radical Republicans on the other. Another journal has invented a much more plausible method of saving the Congressional Party from the defeat that awaits them. "How to spike the Philadelphia guns" is the problem to which the Springfield *Republican* applies itself, and the solution it propounds is warranted to be efficacious. We may condense it into a sentence. To "spike the Philadelphia guns" and take the wind out of the sails of the National Union movement let the Republican majority in Congress resolve to admit the Southern members next session, subject only to the test required by law. The reasoning of the *Republican* in support of this prescription for averting disaster in the coming campaign merits notice, because of the admissions on which it is predicated. These are the essential points:

"All that the President's friends propose to do, at present, is to operate for the election of members of Congress who will vote for the admission of loyal Southern members, and to do this irrespective of party lines, voting for Republicans or Democrats who will do this one thing, whatever may be their views on other questions. It is not, therefore, a party contest, and there is no need to make it so. Nor is there any necessity that the Republicans, or their candidates, should accept the issue made up for them. It has not been made in Congress. *Not a few of the most staunch Republicans in both Houses have desired the prompt admission of Southern members who could take the test oath, and would have voted for it at any time during the last session if the matter could have been brought forward. But the Joint Committee, cunningly devised for that very purpose, prevented action till near the close of the session, and then no opportunity was given to act except upon the cases of the Tennessee members. If a vote could have been reached, unembarrassed with other matters, there were several times during the session when both Houses would undoubtedly have received all the loyal Southern members who offered themselves.* Skillful tactics on the part of certain leaders prevented a trial of strength on the main question, but the real state of the case is made evident by the fact that they dared not press to a vote the bill fixing conditions of representation for the Southern States. They knew that they could not get a majority of the Republican members to tie their own hands for the future by any such action. * * *It must be conceded that the argument made by the Philadelphia Convention for the right of the Southern States to representation is a very strong one. Constitutionally it is impregnable.* But, nevertheless, the issue is not in fact as broad and distinct as the President's supporters assume. It is a question of time and circumstance, rather than of constitutional right, as it now stands. If the Southern States had presented themselves before Congress on the day after LEE's surrender, and demanded the admission of their Senators and Representatives as a constitutional right, it would have been considered indecent haste. It was evidently the right and duty of Congress to wait till the South was in a condition to be represented, and of this it had the right to judge, as well as of the fact of the regular election and the loyalty of the members offering themselves. Congress has taken time for that purpose, whether too much or not is a matter of opinion. *But it has not taken any position requiring the indefinite exclusion of the South, or fixing terms of admission, or precluding their admission at the opening of the next session, or at any time when circumstances are found to justify it.* This view of the case, and it is the true one, shows how easily the Philadelphia guns may be spiked, and how completely the Republicans 'command the situation.' It will be a gratuitous folly if they accept a narrower platform than they have made for themselves."

Now, inasmuch as the *Tribune* has not yet called the Springfield *Republican* a "copperhead sheet," we take it that the statements we have quoted carry the stamp of orthodox Republicanism. And they will bear recapitulation. It is admitted, in the first place, that the position assumed by the Philadelphia Convention in regard to the right of the Southern States to representation is constitutionally impregnable. It is alleged, in the next place, that many staunch Republicans were last session prepared to sanction the practical acknowledgment of the right, but were overborne by the tactics of the Radical leaders. It is contended, in the third place, that neither the Republican party nor the majority in Congress have formally committed themselves to the policy of excluding the South, and that Republican candidates for Congressional honors should therefore abstain from all pledges on the subject.

The common-sense rendering of the view thus presented would seem to be that, because the Republican Party, as a party, have not decided against the demand preferred at Philadelphia, they may spike the guns of the Convention by accepting the standard there erected for use in the Fall campaign. That is to say, let Republican candidates ward off the consequences of the movement by adopting the policy in relation to Southern representation which the authors of the movement have made its foremost feature. Well, we have no objection to the recommendation. It is eminently sensible. It evinces a just conception of the popular power of the movement, and of the fate that awaits its antagonists. Moreover, its adoption by Republican candidates will obviate much trouble. If they will honestly accept the situation, and subscribe to the declaration of the principles of the National Union movement, they will thenceforward be parts of the movement, and will no longer have reason to fear its guns. But the non-committal trick will not save them. If favorable to the admission of the South, they must say so; their declaration must appear upon the record; they must go before their respective constituencies with this purpose inscribed upon their banners. No dodging behind inferentially good intentions will serve them in the canvass. The point is plain, and the avowal in reference to it must be decisive. Otherwise, they will be held to be opponents of the right which the *Republican* admits to be constitutionally impregnable, and the Philadelphia guns will be brought into action against them.

There is—as our cotemporary in effect confesses—no valid reason for opposition to the Philadelphia declaration of principles on the part of staunch Republicans. The platform of the National Union movement and the platform adopted by the Republican Party at Baltimore in 1864, are substantially identical, as we have already proved; and therefore we do not outrage probability when we assume that the great body of the honest supporters of the Baltimore nominations will now be found among the adherents of the Philadelphia movement. No other course is open to them unless they are prepared to repudiate the principles and pledges on which Mr. LINCOLN was reëlected, and to ally themselves with the Radicals. How does our Springfield cotemporary propose to escape from the difficulty?

There might be some hope from the next session if the members who were most prominent in the effort to force a radical policy upon the Republican Party had evinced any change of mind or heart since their return home. We look in vain, however, for tokens of repentance. Senator TRUMBULL, and Speaker COLFAX, and Gen. SCHENCK, and Mr. SHELLABARGER, and other notabilities, have been heard from, and all of them oppose the admission of the South until the Radical conditions be complied with. The men who managed Congress last session, instead of becoming more conciliatory, are growing more aggressive. They are every day going further from the moderate standpoint of the Springfield *Republican*, and nearer to the ultraism of the Forneys, the Hamiltons, and other characteristic hangers-on of the party. The State Conventions soon to be held will be useful barometers of party opinion. We shall see whether the same tactics that put down Conservative Republicans in Congress will avail to revolutionize the principles of the party, and consign it to the tender mercies of the Radicals.

We repeat, however, that no evasion of the issue presented by the Philadelphia movement will now satisfy the country. The old plan of feigning moderation during a canvass and scouting moderation after the election, cannot be repeated with success. It is a favorite Radical manœuvre, and worked marvelously well in more than one instance last Spring. A platform which even opponents describe as constitutionally impregnable is before the people, and the candidate who does not meet its leading requirement will have no claim upon the support of National Unionists. The guns of the Philadelphia Convention are too well guarded to be spiked by disunionists in disguise.

National Union State Convention.

Those who united to put down the rebellion, irrespective of party, and who were recently assembled and represented in the Philadelphia National Union Convention, propose to remain united in their action until peace, union and prosperity return to the States and the people.

With this view, and in this spirit, loyal Democrats and Administration Republicans have UNITED in a CALL for a STATE CONVENTION.

When the rebellion broke out the writer of this article asked his readers to "lift their eyes and thoughts above the horizon of party, and discern the approach of a conflict that would try and test the fidelity of the whole people and the strength of their Government." He labored, thenceforward, to unite and strengthen the North, regarding those who sustained the Government as friends, and those who opposed it, as enemies.

The Government and Union were preserved by Republicans and Democrats, who stood and fought shoulder to shoulder through the war. Peace came, finding Congress and the Northern State Governments swayed by men who continue the war, and who will have neither reunion nor peace. They demand, as a condition of reunion, universal negro suffrage—some of them demand, also, negro social equality. The evidence of this is found in the fact that the loyal representatives of Tennessee were kept eight months out of their seats, and that the loyal representatives of Arkansas are still "out in the cold."

Hence, the necessity of the renewed duty of "lifting our eyes and thoughts above the horizon of party." Hence the necessity of "union for the sake of the Union."

There is, in the despotism that reigns, a species of slavery as exacting and aggressive as the Slavery which cost mountains of money and rivers of blood to destroy. This despotism, in turn, must be overthrown. And this is the purpose and duty of those who assembled at Philadelphia, and those who will assemble in the respective States. Until this purpose is accomplished, men who think and feel alike, will act together.

A Villainous Calumny.

The NEW-YORK TIMES allows its "veteran journalist" to say, with reference to Gov. FENTON's desiring our United States Senators to represent the Unionists of our State at the approaching Convention of Southern Loyalists at Philadelphia:

"The Radicals have called upon such Southern *Unionists* as are in favor of *disunion*, to meet in Convention at Philadelphia."

How is it that this infamous old villain is allowed thus to prostitute the columns of a journal built up and still sustained by the loyal sentiment of the country.—*Tribune.*

What has so wounded our neighbor? Which of our thongs touched his *raw?* Not that which he quotes, surely, because nothing is more patent than that the proposed Radical Convention is to favor disunion. Its avowed object is to sustain Congress. Congress hinders and obstructs reunion. It closed an eight months' session, keeping loyal representatives from Arkansas out of their seats, and after adopting a programme which confessedly keeps the Union divided until 1870.

Mr. GREELEY is bilious or dyspeptical. We administered some of his own medicine the other day. It has not yet operated. Try the dose again. Here is his Peace Platform in 1863:

1. "That the war was waged for the ends that loyal Democrats approve."

2. "That from first to last the President made the preservation of the Union, and the restoration of the rightful, constitutional authority of the Government the pole-star of his course."

3. "That whatever he is impelled to do against Slavery is done expressly to save the Union, and because Slavery is an obstacle to its restoration."

4. "That his power over Slavery flows entirely from the rebellion, and will die with it."

5. "That each rebel State will recover all the power it ever had over the *status* of its own people by the simple and salutary process of ceasing to be rebels and becoming once more loyal."

6. "We believe that the President has always had power to accept the submission of any revolted State to the Union."

7. "We do insist—for we hold it imperatively necessary that Democrats who may be doubted shall understand and believe that he (the President) is not enslaved by the proclamation of freedom, but is to-day, ever has been, and ever will be at perfect liberty to accept the submission of revolted States on whatever terms shall be deemed by him consistent with the integrity, the perpetuity and the honor of the United States."

The Confusion in Germany.

People in Europe, as well as elsewhere, are rather astonished at the result of the German war. Some writers in Europe called it a war of "delusion." It was generally expected that the Austrians would whip the Prussians; that was a delusion—a very severe one, too, as far as the Austrians were concerned. It was also believed that the Italians, at land and at sea, would have the better of the Austrians. They who believed this were also deceived, as all the world knows by this time. Some others believed, but we were none of them, that the success of the Prussians would result in the unification of Germany, just as the success of Piedmont resulted in the unification of Italy. These have been, as it now appears, mistaken also.

From all that we have learnt by mail—the telegraph only gives us scraps of news—it seems, that in Germany the former confusion, bad enough as it was, is now worse confounded. The Hanovarians, for instance, don't want to become Prussians; they have been about circulating petitions to the King of Prussia, asking the reinstatement of their old King of the *Guelphs*, in his royal seat, and protesting against their absorption by Prussia. These petitions were, as a matter of course, at once suppressed, and all that added to their circulation were threatened with military law. In what is called *Ost Friesland*, the people are willing not only, but desirous to become Prussians. This province is a part of Hanover, and it shows how far the people of the same kingdom differ in their appreciation of the results of the war.

But the greatest confusion prevails in the Southern States of Germany. We spoke some time ago of the hatred of the whole of Germany, North as well as South, of French interference in purely German affairs. It is now known that Prussia restricts herself to the line of the river Main, on account of the urgent representations of France. It is also known that these "urgent representations of France" amounted to a threat of NAPOLEON to step out from his position of neutrality and take an active part in the hostilities, unless his wishes on behalf of France were listened to. According to the preliminaries of peace, the authentic version of which we published the other day, Prussia will extend her dominion only to the river Main, leaving the countries south of it to enter into such alliances as they choose, incorporating the countries to the north in a close diplomatic and military union, with herself as the leader. But, then, Bavaria and Wurtemburg and Baden are not large enough to form a complete nation. They claim to be Germans, at least the people do, and if to the north of them there is to be a great German nation, they, as Germans, feel humiliated to be excluded from it.

Austria has still a German population of from ten to twelve millions of souls. They are to be excluded from the new order of things in Germany, but they do not want to be. If left where they are now, then the Czech, the Magyar, the Sclavonian, will get the upper hand of them in the Government, and the German element in Austria will have to succumb. We only speak of the fact, without in the lest assenting to it. We have, in these columns, enlarged upon the idea, that the true future of Austria lies to the East, but her German people express themselves differently, they want to be Germans, and remain such, and all we have to do is to note the fact.

In the Southern States of Germany the confusion is not only not less, but even more. There was a party there once, and a influential once, advocating the division of Germany into three great parts, united together in a common confederacy. The events of the last war, resulting in an immense aggrandizement of Prussian prestige and power, have broken this party all to pieces. There is hardly any person now left to advocate the *Trias*. Everybody knows that Prussia has grown too great and Austria too weak to leave any sort of security to the German States south of the river Maine against Prussian ambition, if that ambition should remain purely and exclusively Prussian. Hence these small States of the south are beginning to be apprehensive of danger, should they be left out of the Protection of Prussia. Looking at our German exchanges we are fully convinced that no portion of Germany is satisfied with the peace about to be concluded between Austria and Prussia. And hence we may well say that the confusion in Germany is now worse than it was before the war.

"T. W." in the Pillory.

The affection of a liar for his lie—the tenacity wherewith he clings to it and fondles it, in spite of exposure, and reprobation, and loathing—has seldom been more strikingly evinced than in the following extract from yesterday's TIMES:

"This affected zeal in favor of 'Southern Unionists' by the *Tribune*, now, contrasts strangely with its openly expressed contempt for them in 1860. Then, Union members of Congress from Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina struggled hard to keep their States out of rebellion. With a little help from the North, they would have succeeded. But the *Tribune* denounced and stigmatized them all. There was, it insisted, *no Union sentiment worth cherishing in the South.* It was for driving them all out. Indeed, it *invited* them to go out, denying the right in the Government to prevent secession."

It is certainly true that, judging the South by what we knew of her public men, we did not, in 1860, believe that she could most surely be kept contentedly in the Union by threatening to whip her if she attempted to go out. We preferred to intrust the maintenance of the Union to Southern ballots, fairly enlightened, rather than to Northern bayonets. If in this estimate of her character and her spirit we did the South injustice, we ask her pardon.—*Tribune.*

The *Tribune*, after indulging its pet epithet of "liar," admits the truth of the paragraph it copies from the TIMES. "It is certainly true," Mr. GREELEY says, that we "preferred to intrust the maintenance of the Union to Southern ballots." It is equally true, that he insisted that if those "ballots" were cast in favor of secession, the Southern States had a right to go out of the Union, and that the Federal Government had no right to "whip" them in with "Northern bayonets." Even now, after Southern Secessionists "give it up," Mr. GREELEY defends the right of secession.

That Mr. GREELEY insisted that there was "no Union sentiment in the South worth cherishing," is as true as that he encouraged secession. There *was* Union sentiment in North Carolina and Tennessee. An earnest effort was made to "cherish" that sentiment. But the *Tribune* stigmatized and denounced all who labored in that direction. It went even further than Mr. CHASE, who said in a letter that Loyal Border State Representatives had been at his room imploring aid to keep their States in the Union. It was hard, he said, to refuse them, but the few must suffer with the many, for the sake of an idea.

Mr. GREELEY had not even a friendly word for Union men of the South. He was for thrusting them all out. For sentiments like those which follow, Mr. GREELEY excommunicated the writer:

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 19, 1861.

The rebellion, though as yet undeclared, was as certain as fate or doom. Eyes that did not perceive, or minds that failed to realize it, were practically useless. The only open, true question was, how many Slave States can be withheld from the vortex of disunion? The Gulf States, moved by ambition, cupidity and hatred, were hopelessly wedded to their idol. The Border States faltered. In all of these States the Union had numerous and staunch supporters. In these States interest and safety counseled against secession. The Gulf States went out—the Border States hesitated. And while in "high debate" among themselves this journal, with what will now be acknowledged a just conception of the magnitude of the war in which we were to be involved, suggested the importance of concentrating and cherishing the Union sentiment of Border Slave States. We believed then, what we know now, that while secession had influential advocates in those States a Union sentiment existed which, wisely developed and sustained, would keep them in the Union.

In the struggle against the Border States, the *Tribune* took the lead. Its insane and incendiary teachings prevailed, for then, as now, it diseases the popular mind. In the course of the conflict Mr. GREELEY placed the "Chicago Platform" above the Union. If, said the *Tribune*, a "choice" must be made between that Platform and the Union, they (SUMNER, WADE, CHANDLER, GREELY, &c.) "PREFER IT TO FIFTY UNIONS."

That class of politicians have long been willing to let the "Union slide." Upon Mr. GREELEY it has sat as loosely as his "old gray coat." He invited the Gulf Slave States to go out, and when they had "made up their minds to do so," he insisted that the Border Slaves States should be driven out with them. And when the Gulf States acted upon his invitation, and the Border had been driven out, rebellion and war came. Mr. GREELEY played the bully and booby, by turns, until all was ended. To-day, "On to Richmond!"—to-morrow up goes the white feather. When things looked dark, Mr. GREELEY grew arrogant and issued the following pronunciamiento:

I. Reorganize the Cabinet, and compose it of the seven ablest and strongest loyal men in the whole country.

II. Dismiss from the service every officer who persists in caviling at and exciting hostility to the policy of the Government.

III. Stop the Coast Survey and shut up the West Point Academy, and send every officer and able man attached to either into the army or navy till the war shall be ended.

IV. Call out the uniformed militia of the loyal States for three months, and employ them to garrison Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, &c.

Such are our notions of the war. We cannot doubt that our soldiers will speedily put down the rebellion, if our Generals will but let them.

In another crisis, when WENDELL PHILLIPS was denouncing Mr. LINCOLN and demanding "a new pilot," Mr. GREELEY, as his lieutenant, addressed the meeting as follows:

"We are now in the midst of that war. It demands of us efforts and sacrifices, and perils. I do not see the immediate result of the war. I am not sanguine that, *under the leaders we have*, the management we have, an immediate triumph is at all certain. We may have that. We are more likely not to have that."

Mr. GREELEY wanted new "leaders." He was always flinging at Mr. LINCOLN. He was doubtful about the result of the war. And in an hour of peril he proclaimed his doubts to a public meeting.

Again, after an ugly defeat, Mr. GREELEY assumed that, "if, after sixty days' more hard fighting," the enemy is not conquered, the Government must make "*peace on the best attainable terms.*"

Finally, when GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, FARRAGUT and PORTER were dealing blows that told, Mr. GREELEY "implored" Mr. LINCOLN to offer terms to the rebels, and rushed to Canada croaking for peace with conspirators who were robbing, burning and assassinating. Next, when Mr. LINCOLN declined to invest him with authority to offer Slavery $400,000,000 for a shameful peace, Mr. GREELEY went into a paroxysm of rage, and, as GEORGE SANDERS telegraphed, said that there *were* gentlemen in the States, though Mr. LINCOLN was a blackguard.

In conclusion, what sort of a RECORD has Mr. GREELEY made for himself?

I. He encouraged secession.

II. He struggled to drive the Border States out of the Union.

III. He preferred the "Chicago Platform to FIFTY UNIONS."

IV. He labored, at dark periods of the war, for a dishonorable peace.

V. He "implored" Mr. LINCOLN to open negotiations with Confederate conspirators in Canada, and to give four hundred millions of dollars to slaveholders, loyal and disloyal, for an inglorious peace.

VI. He declared, during the war, that it was waged, not *against* Slavery, but for the UNION, and that when the rebellion ceased the Slave States would resume their status in the Union.

VII. After Mr. LINCOLN was renominated, in 1864, he endeavored to get up a flank movement at Cleveland and throw the Government into the hands of "Copperheads."

And now, when by the fidelity of the Government and people, and through the gallantry of the army and navy, an honorable peace has been conquered; when the Southern people accept the result and desire to return to their allegiance and duty, Mr. GREELEY renews the shout of "On to Richmond," opposes reunion, and sustains Congress in keeping loyal Representatives out of their seats!

Missouri—The Perilous Condition of the State.

There is unquestionably a threatening and dangerous state of things in Missouri, and it seems to be growing worse instead of better, as the time approaches for the State elections. There is not only an intenser bitterness of party feeling than exists elsewhere in the country—there are not only threats by one side of employing force, and by the other side of forcible resistance thereto; but, beside these, the sanguinary spirit of strife is kept excited by the constant affrays in the State, between persons and parties of opposing politics, of which the Missouri papers furnish accounts. If the intolerant and ferocious spirit of Radicalism now rampant in Missouri be not curbed, and the riotous proceedings of faction be not decisively and quickly checked, it will be impossible to maintain the peace of the State during the ten weeks that ensue before the November election.

The TIMES of Tuesday had an account of a remarkable interview which took place on the preceding day, between the President and a delegation of distinguished Missourians, who had waited upon him to ask his attention to the condition of things in the State of which they were the responsible representatives. The delegation was neither composed of alarmists, nor political adventurers, nor extremists, but of men who stand for loyalty as well as courage, for intelligence as well as property, for the public peace as well as the public liberties. The telegraph told us that beside distinguished civilians like Ex-Gov. KING, BART ABLE and others, there were among the members of the delegation a Major-General, three Brigadier-Generals and seven Colonels, all of whom had seen service in the field—which ought to be at least presumptive proof, even in the eyes of the *Tribune*, that it was not a delegation of "traitors," "Copperheads," &c., &c., whose main object in life is to trample upon the negroes of Missouri. The language used by the delegation to the President shows the excessively excited feeling as well as the perilous condition of the State; and their earnest and reiterated appeal for protection to Conservative Union men, in the exercise of their political rights, against the assaults of the unscrupulous Radical faction who rule Missouri, and who constitute the terrible legacy left it by the war, shows forcibly the extremities to which they have been driven. One of the delegates, upon handing to the President certain documents containing a statement of affairs in Missouri, used such unmistakeable words as to speak of the "tyrrany of a faction that have deprived the people of Missouri of both civil and religious liberty," and anticipated the approach of "the day when it will be necessary for us to *fall back upon the General Government, and ask it to guarantee us* (Missouri) *a Republican form of Government*, which to-day the State does not possess." Ex-Gov. KING spoke of the people as being "borne down by the bayonet, and as being threatened still further with its use," and told the President that unless military measures were taken for their relief, they must continue powerless. He asked at "least a show of protection from the General Government, an assurance that their rights would be protected, and they would go fearlessly to the polls and cast their votes; but unless this assurance were given by the Federal authorities, there could be no just and peaceful election in Missouri. He said it was not desired that any man should vote who could not take the oath of loyalty, or the test oath; but under the existing administration of the State, three-fourths of its loyal men are now disfranchised. The Governor of the State had issued a proclamation which was an additional source of intimidation; and Mr. KING asked the President if there might not be means through the military commander of the Department, to restore peace and order to the distracted people.

The state of feeling and the state of affairs in Missouri can be appreciated when a delegation of such a character as this comes before the President and the country with averments and appeals such as these. Nothing more discreditable could certainly be said of the State Administration of which Gov. FLETCHER is the head; nothing more infamous has been told of the policy put in practice by the Radicals wherever they possess the power.

The proclamation issued by Gov. FLETCHER shows that he apprehends, even if he does not properly appreciate, the perils of the State. He announces the impending danger to the public peace, and, under cover of making preparations to avert it, takes steps and upholds schemes which are really calculated only to irritate the difficulties. The fact that he is one of the most intolerant even of Missouri Radicals, and that the continuance of his own power, and the gratification of his ambition, depend upon a Radical triumph and the exclusion of Conservative Union men from the polls, make us fear the consequences that may arise from his control of the military and militia.

The country has had occasion to know something of these hot-headed and reckless men in Missouri who call themselves Radicals. Every one must remember how they badgered and bullied President LINCOLN for nearly two years, until, at last, even that all-patient and all-enduring man was driven almost out of his wits and entirely out of his patience by them. And he was forced to preclude them from coming into his presence, and determined neither to listen to them, nor accede to their demands, however great might be their importunity, their threats or their fury. They kept the State in an uproar during his entire administration; and it now seems as if to confusion they would add wide-spread and sanguinary strife, so as in some way to accomplish their selfish purposes.

THE ARMY OF THE UNION ON ITS NEW CAMPAIGN.—When we penned the article that appeared in yesterday's TIMES upon the "Union Soldiers and the Political Campaign," we had not seen the call just issued and sent to our news columns—"*To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late Rebellion*"—nor the signatures that were appended to it. This call and these signatures added such a force to our remarks upon the political proclivities of the brave officers who, having saved for us the Union and our liberties, have now returned to civil life, that it could not be overlooked by any intelligent reader. It is answer enough to the base charges and insinuations of the Radicals against the Philadelphia Convention and the Conservative Union Party, to hold up before them this splendid roll of the names which but lately shone on the field of battle, and which are now again given as a support to the Union, and a bulwark to the administration of President JOHNSON.

IMPOSITION.—The rule of the City railroad companies is, that, if you enter a car you must pay your fare whether the company is able to carry you even half a block, or not. Our City intelligence this morning includes an item bearing on this new attempt to make extortion respectable. The servants of the Bleecker-street line are the offenders in the present instance; but we believe the same sort of very petty larceny is not uncommon on some other lines of City travel. There are one or two roads where honesty and civility seem to have some show. It would *pay* all the companies to have *good* men to run their machines.

A HINT ABOUT FIRES.—We notice that the house of an English nobleman has been rescued from destruction by fire by means of a small hand fire engine which was always kept ready in one of the corridors. There were others on each floor, and they were kept filled with water sufficient to check any incipient conflagration. Might not some of our large establishments be advantageously supplied with these engines? That of which we speak was perfectly manageable by one person, and extinguished at once a fire which had gained sufficient hold upon the room where it originated to burn all the contents and even the window frames.

CAN IT BE?—The *Opinione* of Turin publishes a correspondence from some one, who says that about the beginning of the war he was one of a Commission to investigate the condition of the two Italian iron-clads, *Re d'Italia* and *Re di Portegallo*. He now, after the sad fate of the two vessels, comes forward and tells the world the astonishing fact, that the woodwork of both vessels immediately behind the plates *was so foul that it could be picked to pieces with the fingers.* As the *Re d'Italia* was built in New-York but a few years ago, we hope for the honor of the American name that the report may not be true.

Miss Braddon's Wrong.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow one of your readers to say what I know many think, that in publishing the letter signed HILTON & CO. in regard to the book foisted upon Miss BRADDON's reputation, you stretched editorial courtesy to the extreme? The letter in question was about as impudent a production as was ever put in print; and if the reputation of the publishing trade in this country were at all in Messrs. HILTON & Co.'s keeping, it would certainly be sorely damaged. They have the face to say that "Miss BRADDON thinks proper to repudiate the authorship of a romance published by us;" that they "were tempted to purchase the original" as by her; and they intimate that Miss BRADDON is one of those authors "who when their names command a price repudiate prior productions." Why, Messrs. HILTON & Co., in their attempt to pass off the book in question as one of Miss BRADDON's early works of which she is now ashamed, seem to forget that they themselves announced it as "Miss BRADDON's *latest* and best," crediting this commendation to the London *Athenæum*, in which it is needless to say that the book was never noticed. It is one of the lowest and coarsest kind of novels, not to be really indecent. It was originally published five years ago in the London *Half-penny Journal*, a weekly paper which supplies the literary needs of the cooks and housemaids of the British metropolis. Its real title is *The Black Band, or the Mysteries of Midnight;* and as to Messrs. HILTON & Co.'s having "bought the original," I can say, from comparison of their edition with the *Half-penny Journal*, that the former is a reprint, word for word, point for point, typographical errors and all, of "The Black Band" in the latter. All this was exposed nearly a month ago in the *Galaxy*, where an extract from Messrs. HILTON's publication and one from the London weekly paper are printed side by side. Messrs. HILTON & Co.'s declaration that in any case they are "not to blame" because "the reader purchases the book and not the author's name," and that it is their business to "manufacture such works, and such works only as they can sell," is certainly the most brazen disavowal of all consideration for right and decency that I ever saw put forth by *any* one. To notice it further would be waste of words, and it is to be regretted that some little care for our good repute makes it necessary to mention such an affair even by way of condemnation. G.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Col. Cerales Succeeds Gen. Caravajal at Matamoras—More Forced Loans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Rio Grande *Courier*, of the 16th and 17th, confirms the expulsion from Matamoras of the Governor of Tamaulipas, Gen. J. M. J. CARAVAJAL, by the garrison of Matamoras. They appoint Col. GERRAO CERALES his successor, and refer the matter to President JUAREZ.

The *Courier* says that Gen. JOSE DE LA GARZA is also in Brownsville, following his superior officer.

COSTURA is still about Mier and Reynosa.

The new commandant of Matamoras has made two forced loans, one on Saturday of $25,000, and the other on the Thursday following of $100,000.

NEW-MEXICO.

Death of Ex-Gov. Connolly—Movements of Gov. Mitchell—Rich Mines Discovered near Fort Stanton.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Santa Fé dates to the 12th say that "Ex-Gov. CONNOLLY died to-day." Gov. MITCHELL will go on a visit to the Gila River gold mines, and Secretary ARMEZ will be acting Governor during his absence.

Very rich gold and silver mines have been discovered, 35 miles from Fort Stanton.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

SIMON BATCHELDER, of Palermo, a noted counterfeiter, and principal of a gang in these parts who have been engaged in putting into circulation a large amount of counterfeits on the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, New-York, was arrested last night at Palermo, and taken to Portland this morning by Deputy United States Marshal SIBLEY. This makes the sixth arrest among the gang.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Arrangements for the Presidential Trip to Chicago,

Closing of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau.

The United States War Steamer Mahaska Ordered to Tampico.

Soldiers and Sailors Pay Reduced to to the Old Rates.

Gen. Tillson the Reported Successor of Gen. Howard.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

THE CHICAGO TRIP.

The President has received between five and six hundred applications from persons desirous of accompanying him on his trip to Chicago. A large number of applications come by letter daily, and some of the parties have applied in person at the White House. None of them have succeeded in getting an invitation. I am authorized to say that, the President will have nothing to do with the matter of transportation or railroad accommodation. One or more cars will be provided for Mr. JOHNSON, the members of his Cabinet, and such of their several households as they may designate. But strangers or others, those suggested, cannot expect to be of the Presidential party. As I have before stated, however, trains run two or three times a day in the route to be traveled by the President, and any one who desires to keep up with the Presidential party can do so by paying his railroad fare.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU.

An order of the Secretary of War, directing the Provost-Marshal-General to turn over the affairs of his Bureau to the Adjutant-General, on the 28th inst., was promulgated to-day.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS REDUCED.

The law under which the pay of the enlisted men in the army and the Marine Corps was increased to $16 per month, provided that such increase should be paid during the continuance of the war. The proclamation of the President declaring the termination of the rebellion nullified this law, and reduces the pay to its former rate of $11 per month.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

The Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, appointed at their last meeting to issue a call for a Mass Convention of soldiers to meet at Chambersburgh, Penn., on the 24th of September, held a meeting this evening to make preliminary arrangements. The call for the Convention will be issued in a few days.

THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, in conformity with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Committee held at Philadelphia on the 16th inst., has appointed the following named members of the Committee to constitute a sub-committee with power to act in matters relating to the pending campaign: Col. James P. Babcock, New-Haven, Conn.; Hon. Robt. H. Pruyn, Albany, N. Y.; Gen. Saml. M. Beillick, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hon. Thos. G. Pratt, Baltimore; Hon. Jas. O. Norton, Chicago; Barton Able, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. W. L. Sharkey, Jackson, Miss. Joseph T. Cranull, Rahway, N. J., Chairman.

The Committee above named is requested by the Chairman to meet at the Metropolitan Hall, Washington, next Wednesday, 29th inst., at noon.

FEDERAL OFFICES.

Representatives of the Democrats from all the Northern States have called upon the President within the past five days, and they unanimously concur in the recommendation made by the New-Hampshire delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, that the Federal offices be bestowed on Conservative Republicans only. The Democrats do not ask for office, but request Mr. JOHNSON to remove such officeholders as oppose the policy of the Administration or abuse the President personally; and it may be added here that the Democrats are not applying for preference, and, as yet, none have been appointed.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

There is official authority for denying the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury under the provision of the Land Appropriation law for additional bounties to soldiers. As soon as the regulations governing the payment shall be agreed upon by the Commission, they will be furnished to the Treasury Department, and not until then, will be presented for the decision of the Secretary the question whether the law carries with it an appropriation for the object specified.

MAXIMILIAN'S PAPER-BLOCKADE.

Official information reached here to-day that the United States steamer *Mahaska*, eight guns, has left Pensacola for Tampico, in accordance with instructions founded on the President's proclamation relative to MAXIMILIAN's paper-blockade.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S SUCCESSOR.

An official dispatch was sent from the War Department to-day to Gen. TILLSON, now in Saco, Me., instructing him not to return to his command in Georgia, but to come to Washington.

As I have before stated, Gen. TILLSON will succeed Gen. HOWARD as Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Colonel WALTER BARRETT, Chairman of the Committee to present to the President the proceedings of the Johnson Soldiers' State Convention of Pennsylvania, had an interview to-day with the President of the United States, who, on receiving a copy of the proceedings, thanked Colonel BARRETT, and, through him, the soldiers whom he represented, for their course, and particularly for the kind manner in which they referred to him in the resolutions.

CHIEF CLERK OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

ROBERT S. CHEW, Esq., who has heretofore so courteously and efficiently discharged the duties connected with the Consular Bureau, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the State Department in place of WM. HUNTER, recently promoted for long-continued and important services to the newly-created office of Second Assistant Secretary of State.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Commodore WINSTON, commanding the Gulf Squadron, under date of Pensacola Bay, Aug. 16, informs the Navy Department that there is a decrease of cholera in the iron-clad fleet at New-Orleans. The *Tallapoosa* had been exempt from disease. A painful disease called the Degue, though not dangerous, had attacked and prostrated the crew of the *Choeura*, at St. Marks and Apalachicola; but the vessel had arrived at Pensacola with the hands convalescent. Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, writing to the Navy Department under date of Cherbourg, France, Aug. 17, says: "This place is entirely free from cholera, and has been so since March. The disease does exist, however, at this time quite severely in Holland, and is particularly fatal at Antwerp. Instead, therefore, of ordering the *Frolic* to Flushing to have her bottom cleaned and painted, I have concluded to have it done here, and Vice-Admiral RAYMOND, who is now the Prefect Maritime at Cherbourg, has been kind enough to place one of the dry-docks of the naval establishment at my disposal for the purpose. She goes into it to-day. Nothing could exceed the generous manner of the Admiral on the occasion. As you are aware, he is quite well known in our country, and his bearing toward us, as well as that of the officers under his command, is as friendly as possible."

The United States steamer *Saranac* arrived at Mare Island, California, on the 17th of July, for supplies and slight repairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day: ALFRED KILGOUR, to be United States District-Attorney of Indiana; P. SIDNEY POST, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at the Port of Trieste and all other ports in the Austrian dominions on the Adriatic coast, except ports belonging to Lombardy and the Venetian Kingdom; A. W. THAYER, of Massachusetts, to be United States Consul at Vienna; THOMAS GRAY, to be Naval Officer at San Francisco; JOHN MCGINNIS, of Illinois, to be Commissioner to the Paris Exposition; G. M. BEEBE, to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Nevada; G. W. CLARK, to be Postmaster at Iowa City, Iowa.

THE AUDIENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was another crowd of visitors at the White House to-day, and the President was engaged continuously hearing their suggestions and petitions from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Among the audience were several members of Congress, and a few delegates to the Philadelphia Convention who have been seeking an interview with Mr. JOHNSON for several days. A large number of the delegates and visitors left in the trains this evening, and it is hoped the President will have comparative quiet.

LIBBY PRISON COUNTERFEITS.

During the confinement of Col. STREIGHT and companions in Libby Prison, some of them, though indifferently provided with drawing materials, so well imitated United States notes as to find ready purchasers among the rebels in exchange for provisions. One of these counterfeits was received by the United States Treasurer to-day, the owner of it innocently supposing it would be redeemed by that officer.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General RANDALL has gone to Elmira, N. Y., to take leave of his family, who are on the eve of departure for Europe.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue since the 1st of July are $52,000,000.

LIBEL SUITS AGAINST RADICAL PAPERS.

Mr. LANG, editor and proprietor of the New-Orleans *Times*, who has been aspersed and misrepresented by the Radical Press, has authorized libel suits to be brought against several Northern papers.

THE RIVER PLATE WAR.

General Failure of the Allied Forces—Success of the Paraguayans—Movements of the American Squadron.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The English bark *Traveler*, Capt. GEORGE M. PENFIELD, from Rio de Janeiro in 26 days, with a cargo of coffee, bound to New-York, arrived in this harbor this afternoon, and was ordered to Baltimore.

The *Traveler* brings particulars of the River Plate war to the 10th of July.

A steamer had arrived at Rio from Montevideo bringing intelligence of the general failure of the allied forces in their operations against the Paraguayans, and that the latter had surrounded their army in a swamp near Humaita, on the Paraguay River.

The stock of the allied army was dying off rapidly, and LOPEZ, the Commander of the Paraguayan army, was confident and energetic in his efforts to deal a final blow to the war.

On the 2d of July there was a grand celebration at Misericorde in honor of the Emperor of Brazil giving away in marriage a large number of orphan girls.

All the naval squadrons stationed along the coast of South America had commenced to harbor in Rio for the Winter. Of the American squadron stationed in these waters there were anchored at Rio the flagship *Brooklyn*, Admiral GORDON, and the gunboats *Onward*, *Nipsic* and *Shawmut*. The *Juniata* had gone to the Island of St. Helena, but intended to return in a few days.

The general financial business at Rio was in a complete state of stagnation. Money was at a discount and everything dull. Coffee was dull, with but six shipments in a week.

CHILI.

The Spanish-Chilian War—Dispatch From Secretary Seward to Gen. Kilpatrick on the Policy of the United States.

The following dispatch has been addressed to Gen. KILPATRICK by Mr. Secretary SEWARD:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1866.

To Judson Kilpatrick, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 2d of May, No. 7, has been received. I appreciate your solicitude that the course of proceeding which this Government has pursued in regard to the war between Chili and Spain should be understood and appreciated. Perhaps, however, the difficulty in the way of such appreciation results from the peculiar circumstances of Chili. Her statesmen and people, like the statesmen and people of all countries, may be expected to interpret, not only the rights of that republic, but the capacities and duties of other States in the light of their own interests and wishes.

The policy of the United States in regard to the several Spanish-American States is, or ought to be, well known now, after the exposition it has received during the last five years. We avoid in all cases giving encouragement to expectations which, in the varying course of events, we might find ourselves unable to fulfill, and we desire to be known as doing more than we promise, rather than falling short of our engagements. On the other hand we maintain and insist, with all the decision and energy that is compatible with our existing neutrality, that the republican system which is accepted by the people in any one of those States shall not be wantonly assailed, and that it shall not be subverted as an end of a lawful war by European Powers. We thus give to those republics the moral support of a sincere, liberal, and we think it will appear a useful friendship. We could claim from foreign States no concession to our political, moral and material principles, if we should not conform our own proceedings in the needful intercourse with foreign States to the just rules of the laws of nations. We therefore concede to every nation the right to make peace or war for such causes other than political or ambitious as it thinks right and wise. In such wars as are waged between nations which are in friendship with ourselves, if they are not pushed, like the French war in Mexico, to the political point before mentioned, we do not intervene, but remain neutral, conceding nothing to one belligerent that we do not concede to the other, and allowing to one belligerent what we allow to the other.

Every complaint made by the Chilian agents of an attempt on the part of Spain to violate the neutrality of the United States has been carefully and kindly investigated, and we have done the same—no more, no less—in regard to the complaints instituted against the neutrality of the agents of Chili. We certainly thought that it was an act of friendship on our part that we obtained assurances from Spain at the beginning, and at the other stages of the present war, that in any event her hostilities against Chili should not be prosecuted beyond the limits which I have before described. We understand ourselves to be now and henceforth ready to hold Spain to this agreement, if, contrary to our present expectations, it should be found necessary. In this we think we are acting a part certainly not unfriendly to Chili. It was thought to be an act of friendship when we used our good offices with both parties to prevent the war. We have thought we were acting a friendly part, using the same good offices to secure an agreement for peace without dishonor or even damage to Chili. Those who think that the United States could enter as an ally into every war in which a friendly republican State on this continent became involved, forget that peace is the constant interest and unswerving policy of the United States. They forget the frequency and variety of wars in which our friends in this hemisphere engage themselves, entirely independent of all control or counsel of the United States. We have no armies for the purpose of aggressive war, no ambition for the character of a regulator. Our Constitution is not an imperial one, and does not allow the Executive Government to engage in war except upon the well considered and deliberate decree of the Congress of the United States. A Federal Government, consisting of thirty-six equal States, which are in many respects self-governing, cannot easily be committed by its representatives to foreign wars, either of sympathy or of ambition. If there is any one characteristic of the United States which is more marked than any other, it is that they have, from the time of WASHINGTON, adhered to the principle of non-intervention, and have perseveringly declined to seek or contract entangling alliances, even with the most friendly States.

It would be pleasant to the United States to know that the Government and people of Chili have come to a correct understanding of our attitude and feeling toward them. Nor do we fear that injurious misapprehensions can long prevail among the enlightened and spirited people of that State.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Resolutions on the Eight Hour System—Establishment of Trades' Unions and Mechanics' Institutes Encouraged—Various Reform Measures Adopted.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The National Labor Convention resumed deliberations to-day. The Committee on the Eight Hour System and kindred subjects reported as follows:

Whereas, There comes from the ranks of labor a demand for more time for moral, intellectual and social culture, and believing that this demand is the result of that condition of progression which the working men of this nation are prepared to take—a step higher in the scale of moral and intellectual life; therefore,

Resolved, That it be enjoined upon the members of this Congress, as they reach their respective homes, to use all honorable means to agitate the eight-hour question publicly and privately, and to effect some plan of organization whereby we may secure the combined strength of the workingmen of the nation to effect this great labor reform, believing that all agitations and organizations are the two great levers by which we are to accomplish the great result. That so far as political action is concerned, each locality should be governed by its own policy, whether to run an independent ticket of workingmen or to use political parties already existing, but at all events to cast no vote except for men pledged to the interests of labor.

After some discussion the report was recommitted by a vote of 28 to 23. The Congress then adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Trades' Unions and Strikes was submitted by A. C. CAMERON, of Illinois, recommending and encouraging the formation of trade unions, the establishment of mechanics institutes, lyceums, reading rooms, &c.

The report was adopted.

The following report from the Committee on Coöperative Associations and Prison Labor was presented by A. TROUPE, of Boston, read and adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Labor Congress on their return to their different constituencies recommend that petitions be circulated and forwarded to the different Legislatures of the States urging upon them the passage of coöperative acts.

Resolved, That having considered the matter of convict labor at some length, your Committee are of the opinion that if convict labor cannot be entirely abolished that the same compensation should be demanded of the United States and the respective States of all contractors securing convict labor as that paid in the workshops outside of the prison. And your Committee would recommend that the workingmen petition Congress and their respective Legislatures for action on the subbject.

The Committee on a National Organ reported progress, and it was laid over for the present.

The Committee to prepare an address requested more time for preparing the same, which was granted.

A resolution was adopted tendering thanks to the proprietors of the *New-York Tribune* for copies of that paper furnished gratuitously to the members, containing a special report of the proceedings of the Congress.

The Committees on Public Lands and National Debt, and on conference with the President, reported progress and were continued.

A number of communications were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. SCHLEGER, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the revised final report, as follows:

That every Trades Union, Workingmen's Union and Eight-Hour League in this Congress for the first 600 members or less will have one delegate, and every additional 500, or portion or part thereof one additional delegate, and every National or International Union shall be represented by one delegate. It shall be the duty of the said officers of this organization to carry out the acts of the present Labor Congress, to direct agitation, and to further the interests of the labor movement by all possible means. The Executive Board shall have power to levy a tax of 25 cents a year upon each member belonging to the National Labor Union.

The Committee on the Eight-hour System have presented their amended report, concluding with the following:

Resolved, That, in order to carry out the aims and objects of the above resolutions, we recommend to every friend of the movement to vote for no candidate not unequivocally pledged to vote for a law making eight hours a legal day's work, and in favor of all measures of labor reform.

Resolved, That where a workingman is found available for any office, the preference should invariably be given to him.

Several members opposed the report as unwise, the discussion occupying the time of the Congress until 6 o'clock P. M., when a vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulting in the adoption of the report.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Accidental Death of Judge Lee—The State Central Committee and the Philadelphia Southern Minority Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

HARRY LEE, Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, was killed at Sacramento on Sunday, by being thrown from a buggy.

There were active sales of sugar to-day. Terms—over $1,000 forty-five days. Circle A Crushed brought $12 92½ per 100 pounds; Circle A B, $12 67½ per 100 pounds.

Mining shares are generally firmer; Imperial, $94; Belcher, $155; Ophir, $228; Savage, $1,175. Legal tenders unchanged.

The California Union State Central Committee have requested Senators CONNESS and COLE and Representatives MCRUER, BIDWELL and HIGBY and FREDERICK BILLINGS, RICHARD CHENEY and MOSES ELLIS, now at the East, to attend the Southern Unionist Convention, and assure that body of the hearty sympathy of the Unionists of California.

The Port of Angeles, Oaxaca.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

MANUEL GUILLEN, the Mexican Imperial Consul, gives notice that Port Angeles, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, is now open to a limited number of vessels bringing foreign goods.

More American Recruits for the Liberal Army—A Montana Election Ordered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Col. D. E. HUNTINGTON, late of the Army of the Potomac, left recently with 50 men to join JUAREZ in Mexico.

Acting Gov. MEAGHER, of Montana, has issued a proclamation ordering an election for Sept. 3, for a member of the Territorial Legislature.

Mining shares remain firm. Yellow Jacket $700; Chollar, $178; Ophir, $235; Savage, $1,165; legal-tenders, $71.

JAPAN.

The New Crop of Tea—A Masons' Lodge Established at Yokohama—A Treaty With Italy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The bark *Valetta*, from Kanagawa July 19, brings 2,810 packages, and 1,131 half chests of tea. The new crop of tea is of good quality, and is coming in freely. Prices are the same as last reported. The stock of silk is small.

A lodge of Masons has been established at Yokohama.

The Captain of the Italian frigate *Magenta* had arrived accredited with power from VICTOR EMMANUEL to enter into a treaty with Japan.

Rice at Yeddo had fallen 2@300 per picul.

MAINE.

Nominations and Political Gatherings.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Union Republican County Convention assembled here to-day and made its nominations. In the evening a great meeting of Republican men, held at Nerenbega Hall, was addressed by Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, in defence of the policy of Congress, and in support of the Republican Party. His remarks were enthusiastically received.

The meeting was also eloquently addressed by Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of this State, who was President of the day.

Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, and Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, are here to speak at the Democratic and JOHNSON meeting to-morrow. FERNANDO WOOD, who was announced, has not arrived, and, it is said, will not be present.

OHIO.

Congressional Nominations—The Campaign Opened.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Union Congressional Convention of the Tenth District of Ohio, in this city to-day, renominated Hon. G. M. ASHLEY by acclamation. A series of radical resolutions were adopted. After the adjournment the campaign was formally opened. A large and enthusiastic meeting was addressed by Hon. J. A. GARFIELD, Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, and Ex-Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas. Ex-Postmaster-General DENNISON was expected, but failed to appear.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican Convention at Reading.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

A very large and enthusiastic Convention of the Republicans of Berks and Easton Counties of Pennsylvania is being held in this city to-day. Large delegations are present from Lebanon, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster and other counties, as well as from a number of townships of Berks. Other delegations are constantly arriving.

A monster procession, with Gen. GEARY on horseback at its head, is about being organized.

During the forenoon to-day Gen. GEARY held a public reception.

A torch-light procession of the Republican Invincibles and the Boys in Blue, of Reading, took place last evening.

There will be a tremendous meeting in Pennsylvania-square this afternoon. Five stands have been erected for speakers.

A Radical Convention at Reading.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

A Convention of the people of Eastern Penn-

A grand convention of the people of Eastern Pennsylvania, who are favorable to the principles of the Republican Union Party, and opposed to the policy of President JOHNSON, assembled in this city to-day. Large delegations arrived from Lehigh, Dauphin, Lancaster, Montgomery and other Counties. Immediately upon their arrival the different local organizations and visiting delegations formed into line and paraded through the city. The demonstration was of the most imposing description, a great majority of those in the ranks being returned soldiers, officers and privates.

At 2:30 o'clock the convention was formally called to order by Col. FRANK JORDAN, Chairman of the Republican Union State Central Committee, upon whose motion WILLIAM B. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, was called upon to preside. In consequence of the immense numbers in attendance, four different meetings were organized. At the largest of these, which was held in front of the residence of GEO. M. LANMAN, Esq., Hon. LEWIS W. HALL, Speaker of the State Senate, addressed the crowd. He declared the issue to be whether traitors or those who had upheld the Government in the late perilous crisis should control the country in the future. Three hundred thousand loyal men had died, and a debt of four thousand millions of dollars had been created that the nation might live; and the present political contest involved exactly the same question at issue during the war—whether treason was not a crime to be made odious and punished. If, however, the issue insisted upon by the opposition was the true one, and if, by the plea of upholding a white man's Government, it was intended that the loyal blacks who had helped on the Government, were to be deprived of their civil rights, then the speaker desired it to be understood that in a question between loyal blacks and disloyal whites, he was for the former. He demanded that there should be some indemnity for the past and security for the future. He then reviewed the record of the Democracy, as made up in the speeches and doings of its best exponent, the present candidate of that party for the Gubernatorial Chair, and contrasted that record with the military services of Gen. GEARY, the Republican Union candidate.

J. W. FORNEY, Esq., of Philadelphia, upon being introduced said that there was one question which might be propounded to every man's heart without fear of the answer, to wit: Would any man or woman, had he or she the power, restore the institution of slavery? He referred to the people of the Free States, for he thought there could be no question that the well organized friends of that institution in the South were intoxicated with the hope of being able to restore the institution. He then contrasted the changed condition of the political sentiment of our own day with that which existed before the war, arguing that the march of freedom was ever onward. The consequences of the abolition of Slavery none could compute, while its financial results were alike incalculable. One of these results was the opening of the Southern country to the people of the whole country, for which blessing the nation was indebted to the valor of her soldiers and to the courage and sagacity of her statesmen. The speaker reviewed at length the political history of the times, eulogizing the loyalty and devotion of an oppressed race, and criticising the course of President JOHNSON, whom he charged with having deserted the Union men of the South, and made himself subserviant to every demand of the country's enemies.

At other stands at which meetings were held speeches were delivered by Colonel FRANK GORDON, General FOSTER of Lancaster, Colonel ALBRIGHT, of Carbon, General GEARY, Captain TOMES, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of New-York, and others.

In the evening a large and imposing torchlight procession finished up the day's proceedings.

MARYLAND.

Congressional Nominations of the Unconditional Union Party.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Unconditional Union Party are holding Congressional Nominating Conventions to-day.

In the Second Congressional District, including seven wards of Baltimore City, Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS has been unanimously renominated.

In the Fourth Congressional District Convention, which met at Frederick City at noon to-day, Hon. FRANK E. THOMAS was also renominated by acclamation.

The Third Congressional District Convention, composed of thirteen upper wards of Baltimore, meets this afternoon.

The Third Congressional District Union Convention have nominated J. J. STEWART for Congress. Mr. STEWART holds the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District.

WILLIAM J. ALBERT has been nominated for Congress by the Unconditional Union Convention of the Fourth District.

Annual Convention of Sunday-School Teachers.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Annual Convention of the New-York State Sunday-school Teachers' Association convened in this city yesterday.

Upward of a thousand delegates are in attendance, and the proceedings of the Convention thus far have been marked by the greatest enthusiasm and good feeling.

The sessions are held in the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. FOWLER's.)

The following distinguished workers in the Sunday-school cause, among others, are present: E. T. HUNTINGTON, of Rochester, Secretary of the New-York State Sunday-school Teachers' Association; R. G. PARDEE, of New-York; JAS. D. REID, of New-York; J. MASON RICE, of Syracuse; A. L. VAN BUREN, of Brooklyn, and JAS. H. KELLOGG, of Troy.

Andrew Smith, President of the Syracuse Sunday-school Convention; Rev. G. L. Shearer Richmond; Ralph Wells, Chairman of the Sunday-school Association of New-York City; J. E. Rome; O. Stillson, of Chicago; Rev. Shepard Wells, of St. Louis; Principal Dawson, of McGill University, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Ormstead, of Hamilton; Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Montreal; Rev. Geo. Bell, of Clifton, and Hon. J. Ferrier, of Montreal, are also in attendance.

The last five named are delegates to the convention from the Canadian Sunday School Associations.

The Committee on Permanent Organization yesterday submitted the following names:

For President—George W. Parsons, of Rochester.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. W. J. Bacon, of Utica; Rev. J. M. Harris, of Rome; E. N. Douchy, of Summit Bridge, Albany County; and Rev. W. H. Olin, of Utica.

Secretaries—E. T. Huntington, State Secretary, of Rochester; Albert P. Potter, of Utica; H. F. Walsh, of Syracuse; Rev. J. A. Gilbert, of Buffalo; Willard A. Cobb, of Utica, and John Fletcher Potter, of Utica.

The report was accepted and adopted.

It is expected that the Convention will adjourn on Thursday evening.

The American Baptist Missionary Convention.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The American Baptist Missionary Convention (colored) adopted resolutions to-day consolidating with the North Western and Southern Baptist Convention; also, a resolution declaring colonization detrimental to the interests of the colored people, and claiming equality and natural and civil rights.

The American Pharmacentical Association.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the American Pharmacentical Association commenced here to-day. Mr. LINCOLN, of Boston, presided. Delegations were present from most of the colleges of Pharmacy throughout the country. Various committees were appointed and a number of new members elected. Adjourned till to-morrow.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Cotton—Sales 850 bales; low middlings, 32c.@34c.; receipts, 148 bales. Bank Sterling, 55@57. Gold, 145¾. New-York Exchange, ¼ discount.

Advices from Shreveport to the 17th say that the Red River has kept up unusually late, but must now be given up by large boats, and may be considered closed.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

F. R. WILSON's machine-shop, on South Clark-street, and two adjacent buildings were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $45,000. Insured for $15,000.

Eighteen cases of cholera and six deaths were reported to the Health Officer yesterday.

The Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Police report of the cholera for 24 hours, ending at 8 o'clock this morning, gives 94 cases and 55 deaths. This probably does not comprise more than half the cases. The Board of Health still fails to make official reports.

The Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

There were five new cases of cholera at Taylor Barracks, and seven deaths. No cases or deaths are reported in the city.

Indiana Politics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Gov. OGLESBY and Col. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, addressed a Republican meeting to-night. A rain storm during the entire day and evening prevented a public reception by the soldiers to Gov. OGLESBY.

The Cotton Crop.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Accounts from the interior represent that the crops in Lowden, Dallas, Green, Marengo, Wilcox and Perry Counties, are ravaged by caterpillers. The factors here have received orders from the planters withdrawing their cotton from sale in consequence.

Movements of Queen Emma.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

QUEEN EMMA passed through this city this afternoon *en route* to Gettysburgh.

The Boston Postmastership.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

It is reported and believed here that GEORGE LUNT will be appointed Postmaster of Boston.

Death of Gen. Nagle.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Gen. JAMES NAGLE, a hero of the Mexican and the late war, died this morning.

Naval.

EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived here this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUPE.—MAX, the magician, MAX the indomitable, was in a great state of mind and body yesterday. The arrival of Signor RONCONI and daughter was quite sufficient, however, to account for his super-genialism, his extra quantum of delight. Mr. MARETZEK's troupe are rapidly forming into a compact and charming whole. He is more than strong in prima donnas, extravagant in tenors, gorgeous in baritones, and superlative in bassos. As for RONCONI, he is a troupe and host in himself. We may expect an official bulletin from the maestro shortly, announcing formally his engagements and intents. He will doubtless open at the classic retreat known as the Brooklyn Academy, where the Calyos, *pere et fils*, are working like two-tailed beavers night and day to make the old scenery presentable, beside completing fifteen sets entirely new and appropriate. The friends of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOG, of MAZZOLENI, of BELLINI, and of ANTONUCCHI, are in the early agonies of hope deferred, while the anticipators of delight from the new tenor and famous buffo, the fresh debutantes, and the "rectified" chorus, are rapidly approaching a state of collapse.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. DRAPER inaugurates a season of Italian opera this evening at the French Theatre on Fourteenth-street. The "Barber of Seville" has been selected for the initial performance, Mme. LEONILDA BOSCHETTI in the *rôle* of *Rosina*. Mr. DRAPER has chosen an unfavorable time for his enterprise, and we are as yet uninformed as to the *personnel* of his troupe, despite all of which there is ample room for an attempt, and possibly for a success. The prices adopted are low, and there is no extra charge for reserved seats.

WINTER GARDEN.—The judicious pruning of the new Irish drama has made it one of the most entertaining of the *repertoire*. The cast has been changed by the substitution of Miss ANDREWS in the *rôle* at first assigned Miss MARY CARR. We regret to notice an unkind, unjust and ungenerous attack upon Miss JOHNSON (*Eva de Zuniga*) in a morning journal. Miss JOHNSON is one of the few careful, painstaking, studious young actresses of promise among us, and the judgment of Mr. STUART in advancing her steadily from rank to rank is amply vindicated by the excellence developed in the lady, and the indorsement of an impartial public. Her conception and interpretation of the *rôle* given her in *O'Donnell's Mission* has added a new leaf to her chaplet of triumphs. Mr. BOOTH has selected Miss JOHNSON as one of his most important supports during his Winter engagement at this theatre, a fact which more than partially accounts for the unfair assault upon the lady. Mr. BROUGHAM's development of the nicer elements of the character of *O'Donnell*, his perfect conception and interpretation of the more delicate shades of the soldier's inner life, are winning fresh laurels for the brow of one of our most deserving favorites.

It is not often that a play has so steady a course of prosperity as this last effort of Mr. BROUGHAM. Whether this is due to the fact that in all essential respects it differs from all other Irish dramas, or to the simple fact of super excellence, we are not prepared to say. Suffice it that the houses are invariably good, the business of the theatre being better even than during the regular season. The near approach of the close of Mr. BROUGHAM's engagement has much to do with the constant crush at the Box office, a crush which the capacity of the theatre does not always satisfy.

Mr. CLARK will shortly begin his regular engagement at this theatre. Mr. HANLEY, the very competent stage manager, upon whom is devolved so much, and of whom the public knows so little, is retained in his position, which, in itself, is a guarantee of the best.

WALLACK'S.—We can add nothing to what has been already said concerning "Shamus O'Brien" and DAN BRYANT. Why should we? The house is well filled each night to listen to the loves of *Shamus* and his colleen; to the singing of Miss COOKE and the lofty sentiments of the "bould boy of Glengall." The "Ruction Jig" is a great success, and its nightly repetition is a matter of conscientious demand.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Ice Witch" continues to draw immensely. It will be given to-night and every night for the present, preceded by a merry protean farce, in which the WEBB sisters appear.

FRENCH THEATRE.—A burlesque, "Ixion," will be produced at this theatre on Friday evening, by the WREN family, of whom report speaks highly.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—The HANLON brothers, with other attractions too numerous to mention, appear before crowded audiences each night in a variety of performances, ranging from tight-rope dancing to the most perilous gymnastic feats. The tight-rope dancing is more than good, the dual dance is absurd, the ladder feats of the Cuban brothers approach in excellence and daring those memorable successes of the BUISLAYS, and the athletic developments of the HANLONS are, as of old, wonderful and interesting. Matinees are given Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—"The Three Red Men," "Alice May," and other matters of exciting and sensational nature monopolize the attention of the throngs at the New Bowery.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—We don't think much of the FOXES in their bill of the week. It is rather stale, somewhat flat, but probably not unprofitable. Little Gen. Grant has developed somewhat in the comic vein. He now appears before the audience in the not unfamiliar *rôle* of an inebriated Irishman, whose contortions, facial and muscular, he admirably takes off. The General sings a character song, and has become a feature in the entertainment. ZERUBLY, the beautiful Circassian, whose tremendous head of hair and gracefully tapered ankles have been the wonder and admiration of the town, is still on hand, and can be seen, together with the Happy Family and GORDON CUMMING's horned collection, at all hours.

BRIGNOLI.—We learn by the last steamer that Mr. BATEMAN has effected a six months' engagement with Signor BRIGNOLI, the well-remembered favorite of New-York tenors, who on the conclusion of his contract will return to Covent Garden, London, where he is engaged for opera. Signor BRIGNOLI will make his *début* at the PAREPA concerts, which we may here say are being organized on a grand scale. Mr. S. B. MILLS, the celebrated pianist, has also been engaged by Mr. BATEMAN for the same entertainments; also Signor FERRANTI, a buffo of renown, and a baritone whose name has not yet been divulged. With LEVY on the cornet, ROSA on the violin, and the superb PAREPA herself, this will make a combination of the rarest excellence. Mr. BATEMAN's troupe will open STEINWAY's new and splendid hall.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, the most successful of the regular Irish comedians in his specialty, arrived by the *Persia* yesterday afternoon. He brings several new pieces for Mrs. FLORENCE and himself, and will open at the Arch-street Theatre next Wednesday.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical farmer; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY [illegible]CORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis [illegible] of the news of the day—is alone worth [illegible] subscription price to the paper, as it occupies [illegible] condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Club rates are discontinued. Payments invariably in advance

Never-Failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle.

The Violet Girls in Broadway proffer perfumed nosegays, but they wither in an hour. On the other hand, PHALON in his marvelous extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS has embalmed a far richer odor than that of the violet, and made its sweetness perennial.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Every Lady has the Management of her form within her power. Use Mme. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND PATENT BREAST ELEVATOR, No. 363 Canal-st., and by druggists. Mme. JUMEL'S WRINKLE OBLITERATOR.

Trade Notice.—Messrs. HUNT & DUSENBURY, Hatters, would respectfully announce to the Trade, that they are prepared to furnish the Fall Fashions at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, N. Y.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Nervous Headaches are Instantly Cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

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Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, of cholera infantum, JOHN CROSBY, youngest child of William Allen and Mary R. Butler, aged 1 year and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, at Yonkers, on Friday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10 A. M. train from 30th-st., New-York.

BRUNSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, SARAH, wife of Christopher W. Brunsen.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Richard J. Owens, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARNUM.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, LOUISE, infant daughter of Leroy and Sarah E. Barnum, and grand-daughter of Cornelius Berrian, of Fordham, N. Y.

COLEMAN.—On Fourth Day afternoon, 22d inst., at the residence of her brother, Abraham B. Coleman, No. 233 West 23d-st., after a severe illness, DEBORAH COLEMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURYEA.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, EDWARD CARTER, son of Abraham and Elizabeth S. Duryea, aged 21 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FERRIS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, ELBERT, infant son of Edwin and Kate J. Ferris.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Capt. Samuel Ferris, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.

FEEKS.—At Newbridge, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, HANNAH FEEKS, widow of Lockwood Feeks, in the 90th year of her age.

GOODWIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 22, ROBERT IRWIN GOODWIN, youngest child of Charles and Hannah Goodwin, aged 9 months and 23 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 23, at 2 P. M., from No. 33 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, LYMAN HASWELL, eldest son of Lyman R. and Cornelia W. Greene, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, in Hickory-st., near Broadway, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MCPHERSON.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 22, at the house of Rev. D. Terry, MARY E. MCPHERSON, daughter of the late Peter McPherson.

Funeral services at No. 34 7th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MATHEWS.—At Burlington, Wis., on Sunday, July 15, DANIEL MATHEWS, formerly of this City, in the 62d year of his age.

OGDEN.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, CAROLINE HAMILTON, relict of the late Wm. S. Ogden.

Her friends and relatives and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John H. Cornell, on Friday, Aug. 24, at 3½ P. M. Trains leave Jersey City at 2 P. M., returning at 6:15 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago papers please copy.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 21, after a painful lingering illness, Mrs. CLARA PALMER, wife of Erastus Palmer, in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Canton, St. Lawrence County, for interment, on Wednesday, Aug. 22.

PELL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, of cholera, at Bellevue Hospital, RICHARD V. PELL, M. D., son of William W. and Maria A. Pell, aged 23 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 1 P. M., from No. 9 Carrol Park, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SAUNDERS.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 13, ANNA, aged 19 years, eldest daughter of Edwin and Anna Saunders.

STAMERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, Hon. COPELAND J. STAMERS, of Turks Islands, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his nephew, Samuel S. J. Frith, No. 73 West Warren-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

VAN VELSOR.—On Monday, Aug. 20, CHARLES B. VAN VELSOR, in his 38th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father, in Flushing, L. I. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 11 o'clock, and connect with trains at Hunter's Point at 11:30 o'clock.

WOLFE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Monday morning, Aug. 20, DOROTHEA ANN, wife of John David Wolfe, and daughter of the late Peter Lorillard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIAMSON.—In Wallingford, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, suddenly, of diphtheria, GEORGE BROWNE WILLIAMSON, aged 5 years, 6 months and 23 days, second son of John and Sarah H. Williamson, of Brooklyn.

PELL.—At Bellevue Hospital, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, of cholera, RICHARD V. PELL, M. D.

At a special meeting of the Bellevue Hospital Medical Union, Aug. 22, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable Providence to remove from among us our late friend and associate, Dr. RICHARD V. PELL, by a sudden and unexpected death, from pestilential disease, contracted while in performance of his duties at this hospital;

Resolved, That we heartily deplore the great misfortune which has thus cut short the life of one, who already by his talents, energy and strict devotion to duty, gave great promise of a successful and useful career.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish with the warmest feelings of esteem and respect the memory of our departed friend, whose social and intellectual qualities had endeared him to us all.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, and wear as a mark of respect the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the New-York *Times* and *Medical Record*.

W. W. JOHNSON, M. D.,
D. M. CORY, M. D.,
W. R. FISHER, M. D.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 75.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 7 East River, aged about forty-five years, stout built, mixed gray hair, good teeth, whiskers under chin; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, brown linen pants, half shoes, no socks or stockings, white muslin shirt, with letters J. H. on the bosom. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WM. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 76.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Ninth-street, East River, aged about forty years, slim built, dark hair, slim face, long beard; dressed as follows: no hat, black frock coat, dark vest, dark pants. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

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AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 404. One customer, *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER'S Men's Furnishing—retail department. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

Are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula, constipation, cutaneous diseases, gout and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints.

Diabetes, gravel, and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder, find an effective remedy in

COLUMBIAN WATER,

which is, also, especially excellent in diseases

PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

These waters being

PURE, NATURAL, UNADULTERATED,

may be taken with a safety which no

ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION

can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impart a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevering use will almost invariably restore health and vigor.

For sale by all Druggists—at wholesale only by

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors,
No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,

Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,

being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway by

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

FENIAN SISTERHOOD.

No. 19 CHATHAM-ST., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1866.

The officers of the Fenian Sisterhood are hereby requested to meet me at the Central Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., at 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Aug. 23, 1866.

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,

Publish this day:

I.

BATTLE PIECES AND ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

By HERMAN MELVILLE.

Author of "Typee," "Omoo," "Redburn," "Mardi," "Moby Dick," "Whitejacket," &c. 12mo, cloth, beveled edges, $1 75.

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"The Hidden Sin" has a touch of originality, and shows an ingenuity of invention which distinguishes it from the ordinary run of sensation novels. The author also shows a facility for drawing character, making his personages like human beings, and not mere stage actors in theatrical properties.—*Athenæum.*

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Have Just Published:

ENGLISH TRAVELERS AND ITALIAN BRIGANDS. A Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By W. J. C. MOENS. With a map and several illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

INSIDE. A Chronicle of Secession. A Novel. By GEORGE F. HARRINGTON. With illustrations by Thomas Nast. 8vo, cloth, $1 75; paper, $1 25.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to July, 1865, and a Map embracing Colored Routes of Travel in the above Countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fifth Year. Large 12mo, Leather, Pocket-Book Form, $7 50.

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LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

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SATURDAY.

HURD & HOUGHTON,

NO. 459 BROOME-ST., New-York,

WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY, Aug. 25:

I.—SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. CARPENTER, Artist. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $2.

II.—VENETIAN LIFE. Including Commercial, Social, Historical and Artistic Notices of the place. By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, late U.S. Consul at Venice. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2 50.

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Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed.

THE ROUND TABLE,

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.

NO. 51 IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY, AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE ROUND TABLE is daily increasing in power and circulation. Its articles are quoted and copied universally throughout the country; and the thoughtful and disinterested eulogiums bestowed upon it by all that portion of the cotemporary Press whose good word is worth having, are attracting general notice and approval.

∗∗∗ Attention is invited to improvements in arrangement, &c., which begin with No. 51; as also to the Editorial Announcement which precedes them.

CONTENTS OF NO. 51 FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 25:

ORIGINAL ARTICLES:
Editorial Announcement.
The Prospects of Peace in Europe.
American Criticism.
The Scarcity of Clergymen.
Miss Braddon and International Copyright.
New Readings of In Memoriam.
Exit Taylor's.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
London.
Boston.
Philadelphia.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:
Miss Braddon to the ROUND TABLE.
The Nose is a Channel for Speech.

REVIEWS:
Mr. Beecher's "Royal Truths."
Once Upon a Time.
The Science of Government.
Timothy Crump's Ward.
Spare Hours.
Fernley Manor.

LITERARIANA, PERSONAL, ART NOTES, BOOKS RECEIVED, NOTES AND QUERIES, &c. &c.

S. L. STARKWEATHER'S CONFESSION

Strange Declarations and Glaring Inconsistencies.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 21.

The following is the confession of STARKWEATHER, and given to Sheriff FINCH, who sat up with him for twenty-two nights preceding the execution:

BARN BURNING.

In regard to HORACE WHITE'S barn. When I went home from WELLES BUCKLAND'S that night—when the barn was burnt—I went through HORACE WHITE'S lane into his barn, set fire to the barn and went out the back way home.

In regard to MOSES SCOTT'S barn. I distinctly recollect going into his barn and setting fire to it. When I went out it was all on fire. I don't see why it was not burned, for I can swear positively I set it on fire. I can't tell what time of night it was; think it was 1 Sunday night. I had been to Mr. CAMPBELL'S and the Post-office. [Nothing has before been published about this barn having been fired, and Mr. SCOTT himself may never have heard of it. STARKWEATHER added to the above by saying that he intended to have "a big fire"—to "burn up the whole street." He had no motive, however, he said.]

POISONING.

In regard to Uncle WELLES BUCKLAND, I took some arsenic out of my mother's cupboard at home; it was done up in a white paper, such as druggists use, and that put into another paper of the same sort; I took it out of the paper and put in a pocket match-safe, and sprinkled it out of the safe, but did not carry the paper at all; I mixed the arsenic into flour in the barrel at Uncle BUCKLAND'S; while I was in the room with my uncle, while he was sick, he asked me to get him some water; I took three of his powders, which were left by a physician for him to take, and when I went after the water I emptied out the powder and put in about the same amount of arsenic and flour from the barrel.

AN IRRESISTABLE IMPULSE.

Since the Spring of 1860 or 1861, I have known that if I was not in reality a monomaniac, I had an irresistable mania or impulse to distructiveness. It affected me principally with a desire that I could not resist to kill those persons for whom I had the strongest affection. Several times I had been saved from killing those dear to me by some slight incidental occurrence which would make me forget my purpose. I don't know that the desire to destroy affected me during the whole time, but for two or three years, no one for whom I had a natural affection was safe in my presence; neither did it impel me to kill only, but to general destruction. I never committed any crime or wicked act with malicious intent. I knew my malady, and strove against it faithfully—strove as hard as man could resist the desire—but I could not help myself. I had a master, and a hard one. If I ever really did wrong it was in not making known my case to some persons who could watch over me; but I was proud. I was fearful, if it should ever be known, that I should be taken to some insane hospital, and that was a disgrace that I could not recover from. I possessed a strong will, and thought that, knowing how I was affected, I could control myself; but I could not. I have heretofore always denied that I ever had any such desire or tendency to destructiveness—from foolish pride, perhaps, and the fear that I should be confined in some hospital for insane people, than which I had rather suffer death—and should not now reveal them but from a wish to shield others, who may have been suspected of complicity with me, and to correct many malicious reports which have been circulated against me, and knowing that not until now could I have stated the facts free from the accusation of trying to clear myself from this charge on the ground of insanity, which I abhorred.

In respect to this crime—the one for which I am to be executed—I can only say that it was never premeditated. I loved both mother and sister truly, although they have been the cause of many great disappointments to me, which disappointments, with bodily disease, probably produced the mania, and which, together with my knowledge of my mania, made me lead a most miserable life. I have not sought to escape punishment though it has been impossible for me to realize that I have committed this crime.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

With regard to the statement, heretofore published, that STARKWEATHER had killed a man in North Carolina, Mr. FINCH asked him if it was true. He replied that it was not, and said: "I never had any trouble while South except in one instance, and that was in Richmond, Va. I was looking about the city, and a man met me and asked me some questions. I answered him as well as I could. The man said, 'You don't talk like a Northern man.' 'No,' I said, 'I live North.' 'O, you are a Northern man with Southern principles,' and then called me a doughface. This made me mad, and we talked pretty plainly, but did not come to blows."

HIS MANIA.

The explanation of his mania as given by himself above, appears to have been culled from the arguments of his counsel, and the testimony of expert witnesses, upon his trial, and is made to excite sympathy unquestionably. We shall show that he was very inconsistent in his declarations on this point, and up to the hour of his death followed up his deception.

NARROW ESCAPE.

He stated, while making his confession, that the first time he noticed the impulse to destructiveness was when he went to ride one night with a Bidwell girl. "I had all I could do to resist the impulse to kill her. Just as I was about killing her there came a sudden shower of rain, and this started me from my reflections, as I at once thought of getting the girl home without her being wet, and I forgot all about killing her." He had a singular way of telling this story to Mr. FINCH. One night he asked: "Did you ever hear of a person that wanted to kill some girl, and was prevented from doing so because of a rain storm?" Mr. FINCH told him he had not. STARKWEATHER then went on and related the story, referring to a third person all the time. The next night he said: "You remember what I told you last night about a girl's having her life saved?" "Yes." "Well, the young man I referred to was myself."

ANOTHER LIFE SPARED.

He gave his experience in another case as follows: "I went up to see EMERETTE CAMPBELL one evening. We had been sitting on the lounge some time, and finally I got up to go. She rose, too, and I took a large knife out of my pocket, and drew my hand back to plunge it into her heart. She looked me steadily in the eye, and the knife dropped from my hand on to the floor." He was asked: "Did you intend to kill her?" "Yes, I did; and when I had killed her, I was going to kill myself."

HIS LATEST MANIA.

He stated on Thursday night that one day when Prof. SIMONSON was locked into his cell he could hardly keep his hands off from him (SIMONSON.) "I wanted to kill him." He was asked, "What for?" and said, "I didn't know but there might be some chance to get away!" This may partly explain what he states in the confession above, that he "could not resist killing those persons for whom he had the strongest affection," and it may not.

INTENDED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

On Tuesday night last he intended to commit suicide, so he said, and wrote to one he thought much of announcing his intention. When asked how he was going to do it, he replied, "By my will," and then gave the person addressed to understand that he thought of smothering himself to death. On Friday morning he wrote—and it was the last letter he penned—to the person above referred to, saying that he did not commit suicide, as he intended, because he was watched too closely, and added, "I am not sure there is hope for a suicide." He then continued his letter, referring to his situation as follows:

"I want to meet you in that happy land if I can. I do not fear death, perhaps because I do not fully realize how near I am to it. I cannot describe my own feelings. Is is now the morning of my last day on earth. I am as cheerful and as free from all fear of the future as I have ever been, and almost free from the thought of death, yet I try to think and be prepared. I think I am as well prepared as I well can be under the circumstances, for I hope to be saved."

HIS MOTIVES.

He persisted to the end in denying that he had any motive to commit crime. When asked what motive he had in poisoning his Uncle BUCKLAND'S family, he made this reply: "The only motive I had, if I had any, was that my Uncle had promised not to sell any more liquor, and I was afraid he would go to selling again!" He was then asked why he attempted to poison the whole family, if it was his uncle's life alone he sought? His reply was: "I happened to see the barrel of flour there and put the poison in it."

PLEASING EFFECT OF THE MANIA.

At the close of his confession concerning the poisoning and barn-burning, he wrote as follows: "I presume I have done a good many other things which I do not now remember. I never thought it over only to chuckle over it, and I now can hardly keep from jumping up and laughing and chuckling over what I have done; and if I was not so weak bodily, I presume I should be just as bad now as ever.

HIS PROPERTY.

On the 3d of this month he made a will, and gave all his property to Miss CAMPBELL, "if she would accept it." When asked how much property he had, he said there ought to be from $6,000 to $8,000; "but come to think of it now," he added, "I don't know but some of it has been sold." Then he said: "My Uncle NATHAN has been here a good many times with papers for me to sign, and I have signed them, not knowing what they were. He was then told that one of the city papers said he had deeded his property to his Uncle NATHAN. He replied; "I have never to my knowledge."

WHAT HIS STORY AMOUNTS TO.

His story reads like an attempt to procure sympathy, regardless of everything else, and is, as we view it, worthy of but little confidence except in the direct admission concerning the poisoning and barn-burning. He confesses them, for there is no reason why they should longer be held secret, but enters into a defence of his crimes in such a manner as would lead one to suppose he had been furnished with the briefs of his counsel, and exhibits a good deal of shrewdness. Mark the declaration that he had an irresistable impulse to take life, and then note the qualification he gives it afterward, that he was not impelled "to kill only, but to general destruction." This gives him a defence for barn-burning, whereas, if he had stuck to the claim of homicidal mania alone, he could have made his case out but partly. It is a shrewd confession—not one which would be apt to proceed from an insane person, whose mania has no limit. Take his mania to kill Prof. SIMONSON, on the ground, he claims in his confession, that he could not resist killing them for whom he had the strongest affection, and put it with the motive he certainly assigns, that he thought if he killed him there might be a chance to get away, and we have in the inconsistency shown, an exposure of his deceit.

His statements relative to Miss CAMPBELL—whose name, from no fault of her own, has been associated with his—were many of them pure inventions. He insisted upon declaring that he was engaged to her; that the wedding-day was fixed &c, which according to the young lady's own statements in Court, are entirely false. Not even her fair name—even with all his expressions of admiration for her—was allowed to escape the unjustified reflections which would naturally rise out of his statements—and, yet, he said repeatedly his conduct "was no fault of hers." His inconsistencies were marked in many respects—one will do in this connection. He stated to Mr. FINCH one day: "If I had an income of $10,000 I shouldn't be here;" and this was said in connection with a matter which we prefer to omit entirely. It was not an insane statement, but a perfectly cool and honest expression. Where is the mania?

We have no desire to do other than full justice to the man who has expiated his crimes, and believe we do so in pronouncing his confessions—for he made several at different times—the products of a settled purpose to deceive, as much as was the package of blank papers which he indorsed for a grand posthumous sell.

JAPANESE PROGRESS.—Heretofore it has been a rule of Japanese exclusiveness to forbid the departure from their Empire of any native, and a violation of the rule was made a capital crime. But the Government of Yedo has consented that the Japanese may go abroad and study the science and industry, and become familiar with the trade and customs of Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen. By permitting the Japanese to leave the Empire, the Government has gone beyond the requirements of the treaties, and has shown a desire to introduce and naturalize foreign influence.

The Building Inspectors of Philadelphia, on the 17th, notified the contractor for the "Wigwam" that it had been put up in violation of the ordinance of the city prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings. The penalty for the violation of the ordinance ($75) was paid. The structure must be removed within thirty days, or another penalty of $50 will be imposed.

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AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug 22, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81..	111¼	111½	June, 7-30........	106⅛	106¾
Coupon, '81 ..	111¼	111½	July, 7-30........	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	108⅛	108⅜	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	110	110⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '64..	108¼	108½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	108¼	108½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112¾
10-40 Registered.	98⅛	98⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon......	101¾	102	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104⅜	105	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Gold..............	148⅛	148¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾
August, 7-30......	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼

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JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 37 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR will be held at the office of the Company on the 17th of September proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of the Company in conformity with the resolution to that effect adopted at the last annual meeting of the Company.

C. S. SEYTON, H. G. STEBBINS, C. A. GRYMES, J. H. WAINWRIGHT, A. H. SIBLEY, Directors.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. INTEREST DEPARTMENT. NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y., No. 36 NEW-ST., AND NO. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

Capital Stock..$10,000,000
Par value of shares..................................$100 each

Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.

W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. JERSEY CITY, Aug. 22, 1866.

$75,000 HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS, 20 YEARS TO RUN FROM SEPT. 1, 1866, BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, for the purchase of $750,000, or for any part thereof. Said proposals will be received until Tuesday next, the 28th inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened by the Finance Committee, and the highest of the said bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

CHARLES H. O'NEILL, HOSEA F. CLARK, HORATIO N. EGE, Committee on Finance.
THOS. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.

The bonds are for $500, $600, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 67 AND 68.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of business, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business on the 25th day of August until after said election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. WINTERTON, Secretary.

A PRACTICAL GEOLOGIST, WHO has recently returned from a tour of inspection of the silver mines of Nevada, is open to an engagement with responsible parties who want a reliable agent to examine and report on their mining property on the Pacific coast. The attention of non-dividend paying silver mining companies is requested. Satisfactory references given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 3,788 Post-office, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, NO. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the Columbia County Iron Mining Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 4th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION.—For sale at the following prices: 170 shares Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Co., at $1 25 per share; 200 shares Bucks County Lead Co., of Pennsylvania, at 10 cents per share; 100 shares Olmstead Oil Co., of Philadelphia, at 10 cents per share; 50 shares Rock Oil Co., of Philadelphia, at 20 cents per share. The above stocks will be sold separately, or the whole lot for $250. Address LENOX, Box No. 164, N. Y. *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order of the Board.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

TROY, Aug. 20, 1866.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.

Purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

WANTED—COLES COUNTY AND QUINCY CITY (ILL.) BONDS, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866

NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order, P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, Maryland, has this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the earnings of the last half year, payable on the 10th of September prox.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the evening of the 13th August to the morning of the 11th September next.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL..$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866.........................284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866....................13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MILLINERY.

PATTERN BONNETS AND GLADIATEUR HATS—Wholesale and retail, at L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 877 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Great assortment of new styles now ready. Trimmed hats and Bonnets

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, about 6 o'clock, in Park-row, between the *Times* Office and Beekman-st., a SLEEVE BUTTON with patent fastening. Leave at the subscription desk in *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 28, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Register, in place of John McCool;

A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;

A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;

A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

§ 2. The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.

2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.

3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.

4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.

5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.

7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated

1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.

2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.

4th On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.

5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the southeast corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.

3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundreth-street, between Eigth-avenue and Broadway.

6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.

2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.

3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.

4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.

5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

PERSONAL.

WHYLEY PIERCY.—IF MR. WHYLEY PIERCY, who left Leicestershire some years ago, and was last heard of at West Troy, Albany County, New-York, will apply to Mr. G. H. FISHER, Solicitor, No. 4 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, England, he will hear of something to his advantage; or, in case of his decease, if any child or children of his be living they are requested to communicate with me without delay. Dated this 30th day of July, 1866. GEO. H. FISHER, Solicitor, No. 4 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, England.

MR. C * * * K.—PLEASE CALL AT 9TH-ST. Verrill.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:

Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS, Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.;

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Iron Wire
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	159 Insulators block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¾ in.	6 Reel Handles.
8 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
8 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
268 Tumblers for Battery.	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porus Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	103 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

40,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, AUG. 29, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their forty-first auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Md., the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, &c., &c., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer of 424 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam 30 feet 10 inches; draft, 6 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster, M. M. D.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO. Auctioneers.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, Aug. 23, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house, No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, pianoforte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil-paintings, vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirror, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER AND SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, Aug. 23, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau-st., Household and Office Furniture, comprising brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus and mirrors, buffets, curled-hair matrasses, sofa, divans, bedsteads, tables, washstands, kitchen-utensils, &c. Lounges, bookcases, desks, cocoa-matting, &c.; also a rosewood piano-forte, also two iron safes.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY,) AUG. 23, AT 11½ o'clock, within the store:

500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10, East River:

90 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.

4,921 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo bark *Rosalia*, from Palermo.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 A. M., at No. 36 Vesey-st., a large assortment of silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, ice pitchers, castors, spoons, forks, cake baskets, goblets, salvers, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—regular weekly sale. Parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, &c. Also, rosewood pianos.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A CLERGYMAN AND WIFE, a parlor and bed-room, with board, for the Winter, in the neighborhood of 30th-st., between Broadway and 4th-st.; unexceptionable references required. Address, with description of rooms and terms, M. L., Box No. 2,134 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CENTRALLY located, offer a handsomely furnished parlor on first floor, with bedrooms above, to a family without children; private table only; also, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman, without meals; highest references required. Address Box No. 1,604 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS PARTIES DESIRING superior accommodations up town, with private table, may address L. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at No. 77 West 15th-st., fifth door from 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A PLEASANT RETREAT—AFFORDING at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. The rooms are first class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the City, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH, the cleansing properties of which are unapproachable, and, at the same time, it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies.

CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 266, Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

FOR SALE—THE FLOATING CHAPEL AT the foot of Pike-st., East River. For particulars apply to the SEXTON at the Chapel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road. this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2¼ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITE

For a private residence or public institution, overlooking the harbor and City of New-York and surrounding country, seven minutes' ferry from Chambers-st., and ten minutes' drive, accessible from four ferries by horse-cars, within one block of the property. The whole, or a portion offered at a bargain for ten days. Address Box No. 6,858 New-York Post-office for full particulars, or call at No. 416 Broadway, second floor.

HOUSES WANTED

In good locations, for sale or to rent, furnished and unfurnished.

D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars address Box 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE UP TOWN, a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, finished in the very best manner, about 23x5x100; it will be sold for $6,000 less than it could be built for; in a first-class location. This house must be sold; price, $30,000, to close an estate. Also, a first-class corner house, finished in hard wood, and brown-stone front, railing and balusters. Apply to

J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOTS, (NOT surpassed)—West side, corner of 55th st., 100x200 feet. Now is the time to secure this desirable plot of 3 fronts, 33.30x200 feet, for stables and courts. Westfield and Cranford farms, N. J. Central, N. J. Northern, Orange, N. J., Westchester, Staten Island, and Hudson River; some of the most picturesque and productive from $20,000 to $2,000; plots of 20, 28 and 60 lots at Harlem.

J. H. POILLON, No. 109 Broadway.

A BLOCK OF NEW HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, built of the best material and in the most substantial manner, located on a fine shaded avenue, with wide walks, and near the great Park, which for beauty of decoration and magnificence of views, is destined to surpass any public park in the country. Price $18,000 each.

H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

$8,500.—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR sale at a great sacrifice, and possession given immediately; 4 acres of land, with a two-story frame house, with ten rooms and garret, a good barn, plenty fruit, together with a new 7-octave piano, horse, wagon, harness, cow, &c.; trains run every hour to and from City; terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

$6,200.—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FOR SALE—50 minutes from the City; contains tower, three marble mantles, bay window with plate glass, nine rooms; the lot equals twenty City lots, is exceedingly healthy; has a river view, and lies to the sun. It must be sold; terms easy. Inquire at No. 42 John-st., second story.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE GARDEN farm on Hempstead Harbor, 23 miles from New-York by steamboat and railroad, one-half mile from depot; location high and healthy, in a first-class neighborhood; plenty of fruit, buildings and fences good; well adapted as residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply, for particulars, 91 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN MONTCLAIR County, five rooms, with stable, $3,000; also a cottage in Llewellyn Park, containing 12 rooms, with stable and garden, complete; price $13,500; only one hour from the City. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION—AN elegant four-story brown-stone house on 49th-st., near 5th-av.; full size, and first-class in all respects; basement and first story finished in walnut; also, similar house on 45th-st., 21 feet front.

FISH & BLIVEN, 25 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY LOCATED country seat at Long Branch, fronting the ocean; within half a mile of the depot, and adjacent to the principal hotels; grounds commodious; stable and ice-house attached. For further particulars, address L. L., Box No. 1,428 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A three-story brick house and lot, situate on East 45th-st., near 2d-av. Immediate possession. Price $10,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, West 24th-st., (Broadway and 6th-av.,) a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot; all the modern improvements; north side street. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

OVER ONE HUNDRED ACRES GOOD meadow grazing land near New-York City; excellent for sheep, cattle or horses; charge moderate. Inquire at Room No. 5, No. 179 Broadway, or No. 97 Third-place, South Brooklyn. ROWAN.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in splendid order, with or without the handsome furniture; possession at once. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 13 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $23,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

SPLENDID PLACES AT CHATHAM, Summit and Madison; choice farms, with excellent buildings, in this State, at prices that will astonish you.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FARMS WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN the neighborhood of New-York. City and Country Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged at the Land Agency of F. FLATAU, No. 4 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A DEsirable residence, 12 rooms, one acre of ground, filled with fruit, five minutes' walk from depot; must be sold. J. M. MEEKER, Elizabeth, N. J.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT A MEETING OF THE GUESTS OF the new Boarding Hotel recently opened at Essex, Conn., on the evening of the 11th inst., the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in view of the entire satisfaction of the guests with which this house is now well filled, and their admiration of all its arrangements, we confer upon it the name of the Pettipaug House.

Resolved, That we hereby express our thankfulness for the bountiful repast provided for us to-day, for the picnic excursion which we have so highly enjoyed a Oyster River, on the sea-shore, by Prof. M. A. Cummings, A. M., our landlord, who now opens his house for guests as well as pupils; and that we commend his establishment to the public, both as a boarding-house and a boarding-school.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary, be presented to Prof. Cummings for publication.

ELIAS H. ELY, Chairman.

G. HAYS FREDERICK, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE Mountains, at a farm house. For particulars address BENJAMIN PECK, Palus Ville, Green County, New-York; price $8.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISONS, HIGHLANDS on Hudson, near West Point. Balance season, $12 per week. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address C. H. RING.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

FOR SALE BY

THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.

For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO RENT.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden, land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x56 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to

ROBERT DODGE.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Flushing, on Parsons-avenue; house nearly new and newly furnished, replete with modern improvements; will be rented low to a desirable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. H. DAVIS, Flushing, or of H. B. CLAFLIN, New-York.

THE NICE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 203 West 27th-st., to let; in perfect order, elegantly furnished, to a private family. Possession at once. The owner with one young boy will retain two chambers and board if desired. References required.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WOULD rent the house to a careful family from Sept. 1 to May 1, or for one or two years, if desired; 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of HUMPHEYS & MATHEWS, No. 734 Broadway, New-York.

BASEMENT STORE AND BACK ROOM, also work-shop in the rear, to let, in house No. 45 Hudson-st. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, 54 William-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

A SMALL OFFICE, HANDSOMELY FURnished, desirably located at No. 678 Broadway. Lease and furniture for sale cheap. Apply from 10 to 4.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO PURCHASE A GOOD HOUSE in a pleasant neighborhood, with about five acres of ground, having modern improvements, and within 15 minutes' drive of the Williamsburgh, Brooklyn or Jersey City ferries; the house must be well shaded, and 40x40 feet, or 35x35 with wing. Cash will be paid. Price not too high. Address A. R., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE, SITUATED in the suburbs of New-York, New-Jersey or Brooklyn, convenient to railroad, and not over one hour from the City. Any person having such a house to let, can find a reliable and permanent tenant by addressing J. B. H., No. 326 Broadway, care of Lathrop, Luddington & Co.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED CLEAN ROOM, with chance for fire, in a house whose occupants are quiet, religious, and not given to moving; locality within one-third of a mile from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Reply for a week from date to A. H. B., Brooklyn Post-office; state terms.

WANTED—A SMALL NEATLY FURNISHED House, in a pleasant part of the city (below 23d-st. preferred) for a gentleman and wife (no children). Rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address, stating location, H. J. R., P. O., Box 1.583.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR $9,000 TO $12,000 a neat three-story high-stoop house in good repair; location, 14th to 34th sts. and 3d to 6th avs. Address C. G. T., New-York University. None but principals need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understand her business in all its branches, a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent French girl, who understands her duties thoroughly and is willing and obliging: the highest City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 9 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF recommended Protestant and other first-class nurses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, housework, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as first-class family cook, three years in her last place; in a first-class family, in City and country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 14, A SITUATION in the city or country, in a small family, to wait on table; does light chamber work; wages, $5. Call at No. 192 East Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by an American girl, as seamstress; understands running a Grover & Baker or Singer sewing-machine. Address L. V. Z., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of muslins; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 81 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute. No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A GOOD LAUNDRESS WOULD LIKE to get families' washing and ironing at her own residence; would go out by the day or week; can give good reference. Call at No. 213 Water-st., Brooklyn, for Mrs. KING.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-AV., near 14th-st., families in City and country can be supplied with Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash, and girls for every kind of housework; also, with German and colored help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, without children, as coachman and plain gardener; is a good careful driver and understands the care of horses; the wife as chambermaid and waitress; or would take a small house if the wife is not wanted; no objections to any part of the country; the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. C., East New-York, Long Island, for two days.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A sober and industrious young man as a good plain gardener in a gentleman's place in City or country; can take care of a cow and one horse, and make himself useful; has good reference. Address this week, M. H., No. 434 Columbia-st., in the store, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of no family, who thoroughly understands vegetables, fruits and flowers; he is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give satisfactory references. Address W. G., Dobbs' Ferry, until the 1st of September.

WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE, just come over from Ireland, a situation either in a dry goods or drug store; is a fair writer, correct at figures; reference if required. Address P. KELLY, No. 111 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its details; has the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he lived 5 years. Call on or address T. F., No. 94 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands everything connected with the business, and is also a good farmer. Address J. M., at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET BY A young man, with a gentleman going to California, or as waiter with a family; is a first-class servant, and has good reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., in the Protestant Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent gardener; has unexceptionable city reference from last employers; understands hot-house and cold graperies. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single middle-aged German man of long experience, and can furnish the best of references; a place with glass preferred. Apply to HENRY, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; has no objection to leave the City; can furnish first-class references from his last employer. Address for two days H. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man; quite competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; unexceptionable City reference. Address, for two days, G. J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, willing, sober coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; can drive in City or country Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; a careful City driver; two years' reference from his former employer; no objections to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference Call at No. 125 4th-av., in the Protestant office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; no objection to City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 East 39th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Frenchman, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call on or address J. R., No 50 West 10th-st., opposite Studio Building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGINEER; HAS the best of recommendations from his last place where he worked for six years. Address ENGINEER Box No. 212 *Times* Office. for three days.

A YOUNG MAN POSSESSING A FAIR education, who has had several years' business experience, and who can furnish good City references both as to business qualifications and integrity, would like a situation paying from $1,000 to $1,500 per year. Address J. O. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

TO JEWELERS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS—A young man of 20 years experience in the jewelry trade, desires a situation as traveling agent for a wholesale jewelry or fancy goods house; unexceptionable references given. Address, W. C. T., Box No 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND. The fastest selling and best paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits, no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take the entire charge of our wood engraving rooms, also five first-rate engravers; none but steady sober men need apply; the highest wages will be paid.

WATERS & SON, No. 90 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A CLERK WELL ACQUAINTED with the City Book and Stationary business; one living with his parents preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM 30 miles from City. Call on Mr. MEEKER, No. — Dey-st., before 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 46 West 26th st., this morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

MACHINERY.

GORDON'S PORTABLE SELF-FEEDING DRILLING MACHINE, for sale at all the principal hardware and tool stores in the City, and at No. 213 9th-av., where all orders will be promptly attended to. A. J. GORDON.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III...BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1½ o'clock at the latest. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO..........about..........1st September
FLORIDA..........about..........1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK..........Thompson...SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN........Grogan......SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA...Lewis........SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA...........Prowse.......SATURDAY, Sept. 15
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE, Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:

ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO..........Sept. 5
HECLA..........Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown..........$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons. 6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, ——.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.....Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY....Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS.............SATURDAY......Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....Sept. 5

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.......105 | Steerage to Paris.......40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

BRITANNIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA.................SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA...........SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C. BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR FLORIDA DIRECT.—STEAMER DICTATOR will take freight for Fernandina, Jacksonville, Picolata to Pilatka, and all the landings on the St. John's River, on SATURDAY. No heavy freight taken. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 26 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer FLAMBEAU, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55, which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail line of first-class steamships. The A 1 steamship GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, master, is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.

Elegant accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:28 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Superior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8¼ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 1¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, 22, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls, 12½ cents; tight bbls, 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Friday,	24,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	24,	6¼ A. M.
Saturday,	25,	3½ P. M.	Saturday,	25,	6½ A. M.
Sunday,	26,	7:45 A. M.	Sunday,	26,	3 P. M.
Sunday,	26,	8½ P. M.	Monday,	27,	6½ A. M.
Monday,	27,	3½ P. M.			

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOS. COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs-ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold-spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

$180 REWARD.—$30 REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension and delivery at any recruiting station for either of the following named deserters, viz.:

GEORGE R. ADAMS, private, Company A, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, born Boston, Mass., aged 19, clerk, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 5¼ inches high.

FRANK DAYTON, private, Company H, First U. S. Artillery, born New-York City, N. Y., aged 27, jeweller, dark eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 8¼ inches high.

DAVID TAEPY, private, Company D, U. S. Engineers, born Yorkshire, England, aged 28, mason, blue eyes, dark brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high.

FRED. CLAIR, private, Company D, U. S. Engineers, born Manchester, England, age 25, carpenter, grey eyes, light hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high.

HENRY COOK, private, Company M, First U. S. Artillery, born New-York City, aged 25, farmer, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion, 5 feet 4½ inches high.

NATH. CUNNINGHAM, private, Company M, First U. S. Artillery, born New-York City, N. Y., aged 21, farmer, brown eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 6½ inches high.

The above reward will be paid pursuant to instructions from the Adjutant-General's office.

E. R. WELLS, Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., and First Lieut. Second U. S. Cavalry, Recruiting Officer.

MOUNTED SERVICE RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, No. 13 JAY-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 22, 1866.

WHITE STAR UNION.—THE OFFICERS of the old WHITE STAR DIVISION, (Gen. Geary's,) of the Twelfth, and subsequently of the Twentieth Corps, are cordially invited to attend the annual meeting of the White Star Union at the Astor House, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1866.

R. H. WILBUR, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHADEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future; No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room 6. Ladies 50 cents; Gentlemen $1.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 13th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 13.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 24th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 2*4 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, EXPERIenced teachers, residing on the Hudson and receiving a few boys to educate, have vacancies for two pupils. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address CHARLES MOASE, Rhinecliff, New-York.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Mrs. H. C. HATHAWAY, Principal; year commences Sept. 13. For catalogues or rooms address G. W. CENTER.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 86 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.

TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.

Address Mrs. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIFTEEN BOYS under 13 taken and prepared for business, college, West Point and naval school; military drill, dancing, rowing, swimming, skating practiced. Extensive grounds for sports. Terms, $500.

HARRY PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., a home school for good boys; references, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and Smith, Randolph & Co. For catalogues address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss L. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

TO PRINCIPALS AND HEADS OF SCHOOLS.—I have on my application list many very superior teachers, both male and female, and offer to fill any vacancy in your institution, free of charge. N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beekman-st., School Agent.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a private family, or as teacher in a school; City or country. Address, for two weeks, Mrs. LELAND, Morristown, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER IS PROJECTING A new business which promises extremely well, and wishes to associate with himself an active, capable man, who could invest within six months, as the business might require, up to $10,000. No patent, no bonus, and no unproductive property, but all invested in good merchantable articles, at less than the manufacturer's prices. Address F. A. G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HOTEL AND FURNITURE TO LET— Revenue House, Oswego, N. Y., with bulk of furniture; rent $140 per month; possession given Sept. 1, 1866; house is now well filled with boarders. Apply promptly to MYRON PARDEE, Oswego, N. Y.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF UNDERgarments, or milliner, to take part of a work-room with a dressmaker. Address BUSINESS, No. 151 East 58th-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Will pay large profits on small investment. Safe and reliable. Apply at 27 New Chambers-st.

$800.—FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY and Liquor Store, on one of the best avenues, west side. Apply at No. 314 7th-av., cor. 30th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY; ALSO A No. 1 top wagon; sold at a great bargain at CROSSMAN'S stable, 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND, VERY LIGHT, jump-seat rockaway. Address, stating price, H., Box No. 1,093 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.

THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES,

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,

THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,

consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,

NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,

slain by this intrepid Hunter during FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.

A NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOON

has been added in which to exhibit these GREAT CURIOSITIES, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,

containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals, has been opened.

TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.

MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled,

THE GOLDEN AXE.

WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS,

DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the

FRISKY COBBLER.

FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.

A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 136 pounds.

THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.

Just arrived, the greatest assortment of MONSTER SNAKES EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.

125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. WM. STUART
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. G. HANLEY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT of the great Comedian, JOHN BROUGHAM.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, TENTH NIGHT of JOHN BROUGHAM'S JOHN BROUGHAM'S MOST SUCCESSFUL MOST SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA, NEW DRAMA, entitled O'DONNELL'S MISSION, O'DONNELL'S MISSION, presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN BROUGHAM as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL.

A SPLENDID CAST.

Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain..T. E. Morris.
The Abbe Le Renard..........C. Walcot, Jr.
Don Manuela de Zuniga..........J. Duell.
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris..J. C. Dunn.
La Roch, Valet to the Cardinal..........H. B. Phillips.
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitano..........W. S. Andrews.
Patrick O'Connor..........H. W. Wall.
El Mortaro..........J. G. Burnett.
Eva de Zuniga..........Miss E. Johnson.
Juanita..........Miss E. Andrews.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS of the HANLON BROTHERS, THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK, including their versatile Star Company of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.

OPENING OF ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-NIGHT—BOSCHETTI, ORLAMDINI, TAMARO, BARILI and CARL FORMES.

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Tickets at Beer & Schermer's and at the Theatre.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

In consequence of the many applications for engagement, Mr. LESTER WALLACK requests that those ladies and gentlemen who do not receive answers will consider their services respectfully declined.

FRENCH THEATRE.—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, TO-NIGHT, with a powerful cast. Seats secured this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, and at the theatre.

STERIOPTICON OR HELIOPTICON.—Exhibitors will please send their address or call immediately upon E. P. HOYT, No. 878 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE FAIRY LEGEND.

Continuation of thronged audiences nightly.

THE ENCHANTING DRAMATIC ROMANCE, ELABORATE AND GLITTERING PAGEANT. THE HIGHLY ROMANTIC SPECTACLE. THE ICE WITCH, THE ICE WITCH, with the charming Fairy Stars, THE WEBB SISTERS, MISS ADA AND EMMA. THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS. MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE. BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.

MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel," and duetts..........MISS ADA WEBB

LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter, MISS EMMA WEBB

Messrs. E. Lamb, G. H. Clarke, J. M. Ward, J. Whiting, Frank Foster, J. T. Ward, E. Sinclair, Mr. Burke, Mr. Peck, also appearing. HECLA, with Pas Seul, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, the Misses Mary Glover, Alice Harrison, Georgie Telbin, Miss A. Gorden, Miss Carlysle, Miss Brown in the cast.

Performance commencing with the favorite Protean piece, and highly humorous specialty, entitled the YOUNG ACTRESS.

MARIA, with songs and dances.....MISS ADA WEBB
Tragedian..........Mr. E. Lamb

WALLACK'S.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT, AND FOURTH WEEK OF THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT

with the great patriotic song entitled the GREEN ABOVE THE RED.

Other characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.

In the course of the piece the great RUCTION JIG, by the characters, pronounced a great success.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

THE THREE RED MEN A GREAT HIT.

THREE RED MEN. THREE RED MEN. THREE RED MEN:
ALICE MAY. ALICE MAY. ALICE MAY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 23, at 8 o'clock, THE SIXTY-EIGHTH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. Overture—"Felsenmuehle"..........Reissiger
2. Waltz—"Amelie"..........Lumbye
3. Grand Selection—"Lucia di Lammermoor". Donizetti
4. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"..........Rossini
5. Solo for Flute—"Carnival of Venice"..........Heindl
Mr. HEINDE.
6. Quartet—"Rigoletti"..........Verdi
7. Grand Potpourri—"Humoresken"..........Riede
8. Overture—"Poet and Peasant" (by request)...Suppe
9. Waltz—"Promotionen"..........Strauss
10. Polka—"Linnet"..........Bosquet
11. March—"Coronation" (Prophet)..........Meyerbeer

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

HENRY DRAPER..........Director

This elegant Opera House will be reopened for the Autumn season of American and Italian Opera on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 23 and 25, and will be produced Rossini's masterwork, "IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA," by the following distinguished Italian artists:

Signora LEONILDA BOSCHETTI, Prima Donna.
Signor GIUSEPPE TAMARA, Tenore.
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI, Baritono.
Signor NICOLO BARILI, Basso.
and CARL FORMES, Basso Profundo.

Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10.

Box office open at Theatre and at Beer & Schirmer's on and after Tuesday, 21st.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

FRENCH THEATRE.

The great burlesque of IXION will be carefully produced, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, and at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, preceded by the farce of the AREA BELLE, by the celebrated Wren Family.

The play produced by Mr. E. WARDEN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866.

CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy20-law6w F*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1866.

CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy20-law6w F*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HERMANN MARCUSE and HERMANN R. BALTZER, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow and Son, and CHARLES WHIST WALTER, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract; com. not served. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent stamp duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs Attorney.

jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEWIS P. BEERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 458 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.

R. S. B. EASTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1866.

law6wFri R. S. B. EASTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.

LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m*

LAWYERS.—A COMMON LAWYER DESIRES a position as an assistant. Address LAWYER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL EXTRA NICE MOCKING-BIRDS for sale cheap, at No. 31 Old-slip.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

connected by the closest ties of relationship and friendship; but Her Majesty has not deemed it expedient to take part in a contest in which neither the honor of the Crown, nor the interest of the people demanded any active intervention on her part. Her Majesty can only express an earnest hope that the negotiations now in progress between the belligerent Powers may lead to such an arrangement as may lay the foundation of a secure and lasting peace.

A wide-spread treasonable conspiracy, having for its object the subversion of Her Majesty's authority in Ireland, the confiscation of property, and the establishment of a Republic having its seat in Ireland, but deriving its principal support from naturalized civilians of a foreign and friendly State, compelled Her Majesty at the commencement of the present session to assent to a measure recommended by her representative in Ireland, for the temporary suspension in that part of Her Majesty's dominions of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. That measure, firmly but temperately acted on by the Irish Executive, had the effect of repressing any outward manifestations of treasonable intentions, and of causing the withdrawal from Ireland of the greater portion of those foreign agents by whom the conspiracy was mainly fostered. The leaders, however, of this movement were not deterred from prosecuting their criminal designs beyond the limits of Her Majesty's dominions. They even attempted, from the territories of the United States of America, an inroad upon the peaceful subjects of Her Majesty in her North American provinces. That attempted inroad, however, only served to manifest in the strongest manner the loyalty and devotion of Her Majesty's subjects in those provinces, who, without exception of creed or origin, united in defence of their Sovereign and country. It served also to show the good faith and scrupulous attention to international rights displayed by the Government of the United States, whose active interference, by checking an attempted invasion of a friendly State, mainly contributed to protect Her Majesty's dominions against the evils of a predatory inroad. Her Majesty would have been rejoiced at the close of the present session to be enabled to put an end to the exceptional legislation which she was compelled to sanction at the commencement, but the protection which Her Majesty owes to her loyal subjects leaves her no alternative but that of assenting to the advice of Parliament to continue till their next meeting the provision of the existing law. Her Majesty looks anxiously forward to the time when she may be able to revert to the ordinary provisions of the law."

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service, and for the naval and military defences of the country.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty has seen with great concern the monetary pressure which for a period of unprecedented duration has weighed upon the interests of the country. The consequent embarrassment appeared at one moment to be aggravated by so general a feeling of distrust and of alarm that Her Majesty, in order to restore confidence, authorized her Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England a course of proceeding suited to the emergency.

This, though justifiable under the circumstances, might have led to an infringement of the law, but Her Majesty has the satisfaction of being able to inform you that no such infringement has taken place, and that, although the monetary pressure is not yet sensibly mitigated, alarm is subsiding, and the state of trade being sound, and the condition of the people generally prosperous, Her Majesty entertains a sanguine hope that confidence will soon be restored.

Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction and with deep gratitude to Almighty God that He has so far favored the measures which have been adopted for staying the fearful pestilence which has visited our herds and flocks that its destructive effects have been in a great measure checked, and that there is reason to hope for its entire extinction at no distant period. In the meantime, Her Majesty has given her willing assent to a measure which has been introduced for the relief of those districts which have suffered the most severely from its visitation.

Her Majesty regrets that this country has at length been subjected to the fearful visitation of cholera which has prevailed in other European countries, but from which it has hitherto been happily exempt. Her Majesty has directed that a Form of Prayer to Almighty God, suitable to the present exigency, should be offered up in all the churches of this realm; and Her Majesty has given her cordial approval to legislative measures sanctioning the adoption by local authorities of such steps as science and experience have shown to be most effectual for the check of this fearful malady.

Her Majesty hopes that those in whose hands so large and beneficial an authority is left will not be slow to execute the powers intrusted to them, and that they will be seconded in their endeavors by all who have at heart the safety and well-being of her people. In connection with this subject, Her Majesty hopes that a Bill, to which she has given her ready assent, for improving the navigation of the River Thames, may incidentally be conducive to the public health.

Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating the country and the world at large on the successful accomplishment of the great design of connecting Europe and America by the means of an electric telegraph. It is hardly possible to anticipate fully the extent of the benefits which may be conferred on the human race by this signal triumph of scientific enterprise, and Her Majesty has pleasure in expressing her deep sense of what is due to the private energy, which, in spite of repeated failure and discouragement, has at length, for the second time, succeeded in establishing direct communication between the two Continents. Her Majesty trusts that no impediment may occur to interrupt the success of this great undertaking, calculated, as it undoubtedly is, to cement yet closer the tie which binds Her Majesty's North American Colonies to their Mother Country, and to promote the unrestricted intercourse and friendly feeling which it is most desirable should subsist between Her Majesty's dominions and the great Republic of the United States."

Her Majesty is aware that in returning to your respective homes many of you have duties to perform hardly less important than those which belong to you in your legislative capacity. Her Majesty places full reliance on the loyalty and devotion with which you will discharge those duties. And Her Majesty earnestly prays that your influence and efforts may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, tend to the welfare, prosperity and contentment of her people.

The writ of prorogation was next read at the table.

The Lord Chancellor then said: By virtue of Her Majesty's commission to us and to others directed and now read we do in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her command, prorogue Parliament to Thursday, the 25th day of October next.

The Atlantic Cable.

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

In a short time after this communication is laid before the public the few miles of submarine line which is necessary to connect the westernmost point of Newfoundland with the mainland will be completed, when London, and indeed all Europe, will have an instantaneous means of correspondence with the most distant parts of North America. The non-completion of this most insignificant bit of 70 miles, and the consequent delay caused by sending the messages to and fro by steamer for this distance seem to have given rise to an impression either that the cable has not been perfectly laid, or, at least, that it is working less quickly and satisfactorily than was expected. That such an opinion has obtained to a certain extent in London is sufficiently evidenced by the letters and messages which those connected with the undertaking used to be in the daily habit of receiving. At first, in fact, the questions put through messages expressed, more or less directly, a certain amount of incredulity at the great enterprise having been completed at all, while even those who were officially aware of its success explained that until the little link from Newfoundland to the shore was made the general public would be certain to continue doubtful. Now, for all these implied or expressed misgivings there is not nor ever has been the slightest vestige of foundation as a very few words will suffice to show.

As to the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, it is in the finest possible condition. While it was being laid the signals were wonderfully clear, though slow, so that no more than two and a half to three words per minute were sent through it. Before it was half across the equal temperature of the great Atlantic depths had so improved its electrical condition that the rapidity of signalling rose nearly to six, and by the time it was completely laid to Heart's Content had increased to ten. Within the last week its "conductivity" and insultation have improved to an extent that was never expected, and messages have been sent through at the rate of 14½ words per minute, without a single case of a signal having to be repeated. Every day now the through messages direct may be expected within half an hour from New-York. The general public, however, will only learn this by the transmission of political intelligence, as the directors have, not unwisely, decided to send no commercial news except in the form of paid messages. It would be unreasonable to expect that when the enterprise has been carried out at such great cost, it can work gratuitously for the sake of merely gratifying the public appetite for news. Many of the most eminent merchants, both in London and New-York, have used it daily since it has been opened. These, however, as being commercial telegrams, have, of course, been kept strictly private; but the number sent backward and forward, through all hours of the day and night, if made public, would be perfectly astonishing. On the day before yesterday the line was incessantly occupied with commercial news, and for one message alone over £800 was paid. It may seem scarcely credible, but it is actually a calculated fact, that, according to the present rate of the cable's working, if kept fully occupied, it can earn upward of £1,500,000 per year, and this estimate is based only upon its being able to send three words a minute. When land telegraphs were first invented, it was maintained that the first line put up to Liverpool would never pay its expenses. There are now, we believe, some twenty or twenty-four working between London and that city, and these are often "blocked" with messages during the day. It seems very improbable, therefore, that one, or even half-a-dozen cables would do the mercantile and political business between the New World and the Old. Already, in consequence of the pressure of business, there is some talk of charging the messages according to a graduated scale, in fact, first, second and third class. If this arrangement finally be decided upon, the first-class messages, which, of course, will be charged in proportion, will have immediate priority, second and third class being guaranteed to be delivered within certain times, to be specified. As yet, however, no decision has been arrived at on this point, but the mere fact of its having been considered shows that the line is being freely used both ways. The telegram which was published in our second edition of yesterday, dated from Newfoundland the same morning, stated that Gov. MUSGRAVE and his party had arrived at Heart's Content in Her Majesty's ship Lily, and that the *Great Eastern* was to sail early yesterday morning to grapple for and raise the end of the cable, broken last year. This, as we have already often explained, lies far to the north of the present working cable, so that the apprehensions sometimes expressed that in searching for the one she may injure the other, are without the least foundation. Before the expedition left England, Capt. ANDERSON and all the engineers and electrical officers connected with it expressed their confidence of being able, not only to find last year's cable, but also to raise it and join it to the remainder, which is still on board. If these expectations should be realized, we may hope in a month or so to hear from Heart's Content of the second cable being safely brought ashore also.

The Neutrality Laws.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* discusses the threatened repeal of the neutrality laws. It says:

"It must be a matter of deep regret to every one who wishes for the maintenance of friendly relations between the Americans and ourselves, that they should have taken the steps which they have taken toward the alteration of their neutrality laws, in a sense hostile to our interest. * * It never can be the interest of any civilized country that a few shipbuilders should practically hold in their hands the question of peace or war, to be decided by them with a view to their own private advantage. The objection to our English legislation on the subject—as displayed by the events of the war—was that it gave us no remedy, or at least no efficient remedy, against such abuses; that it allowed a few Liverpool merchants to sail fleets of ships through the ill-drawn clauses which were intended to restrain their enterprise; and that it thus exposed us not merely to discredit, but to bitter ill-will, which might have produced results which it is impossible to measure. This no doubt inflicted considerable damage on the Americans, and it is possible that similar legislation on their part may inflict similar damage on us; but that damage will certainly produce remonstrance on ours side, and may produce war, and it is surely altogether unworthy of a great nation to act as if it felt it desirable to procure elaborate occasions for war with a country which for every reason ought to be its best friend. It is not difficult to imagine cases in which the Americans might find out by experience that no calamity for them could be so great as a needless war with England. The reasons appear to us to prove that the determination of the Americans—if they do finally decide upon such a step—to adopt a bad law from us, simply because it is ours and might indirectly injure us, is a foolish one. It must, however, be admitted that, like many other foolish things, it is very natural, and it would be as well for us in this country to dwell rather on the fact that it is natural than on the fact that it is foolish, and to try to find some honorable means of removing the cause of offence, instead of inveighing against those who regard with, perhaps, a foolish sensibility the tone and manner of our intercourse with them.

The *Post* owns that the United States Government has certainly from its foundation given evidence of its desire for peace, and that in various ways; but the new law as to neutrality is a very decided step in a contrary direction. It tends in effect to inaugurate a policy of free trade in war, which is contrary to the spirit of modern times, and to the efforts which have so largely been made by all nations—the United States at their head—to restrict it within narrower limits than of old. The *Post* hopes that the bill is not specially aimed against England, but is, indeed, "recommended in the spirit of peace, and with no desire to disturb existing friendly relations with other nations." The United States Government has lately given us so valuable a proof of its good will that we can with confidence count upon a like consideration and friendliness for the future.

The *Star* deeply regrets that America is on the eve of abandoning the high and honorable position which for a long series of years she has occupied as the most consistent upholder of the principle of neutrality; but in view of the provocation she has received, we have no just cause of complaint. She has simply descended, as Gen. BANKS says, to our level. The *Alabama* and the *Shenandoah*, or rather those who, in spite of many warnings, and from the most selfish and unworthy motives, fitted out these vessels, are responsible for the unhappy results which may follow this portentous measure, should it pass the Senate, and receive the sanction of the President. But to rail against the United States, as they and their organs are doing, for taking that step backward which their conduct has unquestionably provoked, is an exhibition of folly which is too pitiable even for contempt, and which certainly will not prevent the English people from comprehending but too well what were the primary causes of this untoward legislation.

A Reported Fenian Raid.

From the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 10.

Yesterday the people of Scotland were startled by the publication in the *Scotsman* of a detailed account of a "hostile raid on the Shetland Isles by an armed squadron, the plunder of the Isle of Unst, and the kidnapping and bonding of the leading inhabitants." The account stated that five armed steamers appeared off Unst on Sunday, landed several boatfuls of men, carried off a considerable number of sheep and cattle, plundered the shops and houses, maltreated and kidnapped the people of the island, and, at their departure, fired on the village and destroyed the roof of the church. The "squadron," it was then said sailed in the direction of Lerwick. A telegram from an Edinburgh correspondent informs us, however, that the account has been ascertained to be a "fraud." A similar attempt was made upon the Glasgow *Herald*, but was not so successful. Our Glasgow cotemporary received a letter from Lerwick, stating that an attack had been made upon the town by the crews of a fleet of armed vessels on Monday morning; that they fired many rounds of blank shot; that 12 boats landed a considerable number of men, armed with revolvers and cutlasses, who ransacked the shops, plundered the banks, and blew up the powder magazine of Fort Charlotte. The letter added that the Sheriff Substitute, the Collector of Customs, and some of the magistrates, who went on board one of the largest of the vessels, were forcibly detained and carried off. The *Herald* saw many marks of romance in the story, and published it as "a tale to be told to the marines." Our correspondent confirms this view of the affair, and telegraphs that the story is "false."

Seizure of Alleged Blockade-Runners.

From the European Times, Aug. 10.

A statement has obtained currency that the American Consul at Liverpool, acting on the sworn information of a clerk lately in the employ of Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLME & Co., that the vessels were the property of the late Confederate Government, has obtained and executed an admiralty warrant for the seizure of seven swift and costly steamers, at present lying in the Birkenhead docks, as the property of Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLME & Co., and formerly most successfully employed in blockade running during the American civil war. The allegation is that the Confederate Government advanced certain sums of money for the purchase of these steamers, with a view of employing them in blockade running as a source of profit, and to insure a prompt and comparatively economical supply of efficient war material. The steamers were never wholly paid for, and the owners held a lien upon them. In contradiction to this statement we are informed that the proceedings have originated in London, where Mr. MULLINS, clerk to Messrs. HOWARD, DOLLMAN & Co., solicitors to the United States, made an affidavit to the effect that he "had been informed and believed" that even steamers lying in this port and Birkenhead were the property of the United States, and were wrongfully withheld from that Government by Mr. PRIOLEAU, in whose name six of them are registered. Thereupon the Court of Admiralty issued against each of the steamers a warrant for £20,000, the nailing of which on the masts, and the placing of a man in possession, were Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLME & Co.'s first intimation of the claim. One of the boats in question, we learn, belongs to the builders, and has never been registered. Of the remaining six three are already part of the subject of a suit now before the Court of Chancery, brought by the United States against Mr. PRIOLEAU for the possession of some cotton brought out through the blockade, and the other three are the private property of Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLME & Co., to which the United States have no more claim than to any other private property, but which the peculiar rules of the Court of Admiralty give them the opportunity of arresting on a simple affirmation of belief made by an attorney's clerk, thus inflicting on the owners of the property a safe and certain annoyance, which it is needless to point out might easily become a serious injury.

The Cholera in London.

From the European Times, Aug. 11.

It appears from the Registrar-General's report that the deaths returned from cholera in the last four weeks in London were 32, 346, 904 and 1,053; from diarrhœa, 150, 321, 347, 354. Of cholera and diarrhœa, 573 children under five years of age, 114 boys and girls of the age of 5-10, 79 of the age of 10-20, 255 men and women of the age of 20-40, 248 of the age of 40-60, — of the age of 60-80, and 11 old people of 80 and upward. Deaths from diarrhœa or cholera in small numbers occurred all over the London districts; in Kensington, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, Holborn, the numbers were considerable. The violence of the attack is still expended on BethnalGreen, Whitechapel, St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile End, Old Town and Poplar, including Bow. There is some subsidence in Poplar and Stepney, but increased virulence in Bethnel Green and Whitechapel. The attack has been circumscribed by nearly the same lines for three weeks in succession. These violent outbreaks, says the Registrar-General, are almost invariably in England the result of contamination of the waters. The East London waters have been analyzed by Dr. FRANKLAND, whose report is reassuring; and Mr. GREAVES, the engineer, is fully alive to the extreme importance of pure water at the present moment. The waters of shallow wells and pumps are polluted; and in this crisis the health of London is very much in the hands of our hydraulic engineers. The local authorities, who had not instituted generally house-to-house visitation, are now on the alert. The sympathy of the whole nation with the sufferers has been touchingly expressed by Her Majesty, and has been proclaimed by the Prime Minister. Under these auspices, and with the intelligent exertions of the people themselves, we may hope ere long to see the destructive progress of the plague stayed.

A Modern Guy Fawkes.

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

At 3 o'clock on Monday morning a somewhat startling discovery was made by the police on duty at the House of Parliament. A brown paper parcel was found, and what is called a slow match attached to it. On examination the parcel was found to contain five pounds of fine gunpowder done up in nine smaller parcels. A piece of string was tied several times round the parcel and round the match, and it is supposed that the whole was thrown over the wall with the fuse lighted. The string had been itself used as a fuse, and was burnt to the point at the edge of the parcel. The exact spot at which the powder was thrown is about fifteen paces from the Little Abington side of the Victoria Tower. At this spot the wall is nine feet high, and it is supposed that the person who committed this foolish and mischievous trick must have stood upon the steps of a public house at the extreme end of the wall. The powder, even if it had exploded, could not have done any harm to the House of Parliament beyond breaking a few windows.

The Rebel Cruiser Sumter.

The ex-rebel cruiser *Sumter* had arrived at Hull for the purpose of engaging in legitimate commercial pursuits. After undergoing the necessary alterations, she is to run as a cattle-boat between Hull and the Continent of Europe.

A NEW CHAPTER IN CRIME.

Three Policemen Detected in Remarkable Frauds.

A Shoe-Dealer and Two Tailors Victimized.

Superintendent KENNEDY has found out three dishonest and unworthy policemen, and had them duly committed for trial. Now that the whole case is before the Recorder, and in preparation for the deliberation of the next Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, the public may as well be acquainted with the facts. The practice which was pursued by these policemen is new here, but in London it is ancient, and is known among thieves as "burning the fence." To be explicit, we may as well state that a "fence" is the slang term for "receiver of stolen goods." "Burning" the *fence*, therefore, is making the receiver pay soundly for the affected discovery of his fenceship. In the cases we are about to detail the "fence" is first made in order to be "burned." The reader will understand the meaning of the term and its process more thoroughly by a persual of the statement of facts.

The policemen involved are HERBERT, GRAY and KINLEY, all of the Thirteenth Precinct. From affidavits obtained by Mr. KENNEDY, and evidence given before Recorder HACKETT, at his Chambers in Nassau-street, on Tuesday, the following facts are gleaned:

It appears that some time last week HARRIS LEVENBERG, a man who has served a term in the State Prison, went into the store of a shoe-dealer in East Houston-street and proposed to him to go into a money-making operation. The basis of the plan, as stated, was that he (the shoe-dealer) was to put some shoes at his door where they could be easily stolen, and that at a certain time some person would come and carry them off and sell them, the value of the same, however, be it more or less, to be more than repaid in the course of the operation. When the robbery took place, the shoe-dealer was not to go to the Police of the precinct in which he lived, (the Eleventh,) but to the Thirteenth, and give information of the robbery. The shoe-dealer declined going into the operation, but said he would sell him shoes if he wanted to. He again called, and got some samples of children's shoes. On Thursday, the 16th inst., he came there again and bought sixty pairs of children's shoes for $62, and took them away in the afternoon in two bags. The next part of the story is told by Mr. MARCUS SOLOMON, who gave the following

TESTIMONY BEFORE RECORDER HACKETT.

He keeps a shoe store in the basement of No. 88 Vesey-street; on the morning of the 16th of August a negro man came to the store with samples of children's and misses' shoes; Solomon refused to buy them at the time, fearing that they had been stolen; the man represented that they belonged to the mate of a vessel running between New-York and Philadelphia; at about four o'clock in the afternoon Solomon offered the negro twenty-eight dollars and-a-half for fifty-seven pairs of shoes; the man took the money, saying, "I will go and see the mate, and if he will not take that price I will come back;" the negro went out, followed by Solomon's son, who found him in Washington-street in conversation with a man known as Harry Levenberg; the boy returned and said that something was wrong; that the man the negro was talking with was not a mate. Solomon went out, and found two men in Robinson-street dividing the money. He attempted to arrest Levenberg, and take him to his store, but he broke from his grasp and fled. The negro ran away in another direction. At about six o'clock of the same day, two men entered Solomon's store, and seeing some of the shoes bought from the negro, said they were stolen. The men threatened to arrest Solomon, saying they were detectives and showing their shields. While they were threatening what they would do, his nephew, Jacob Solomon, who keeps a shoe-store at 92 Vesey-street, came in, having been seen previously by Levenberg, and advised Solomon to settle the matter by paying the detectives something. He offered the detectives fifty dollars to say no more about it, which they refused, saying they would not settle it for less than a thousand dollars. They told Solomon that it would cost two thousand dollars if the case went before Justice Dowling. By the advice of his nephew, Solomon increased the offer to one hundred, two hundred, and finally agreed to pay $500, rather than be troubled further with the matter. The two men, representing themselves to be detectives, said they would not receive the money, but that if it was paid to a man on the street, whom they would point out, they would let Solomon alone. The latter then placed $500 in the hands of his nephew to be so paid. His nephew returned to his own store, where he paid the money to Levenberg, the same man Solomon had seen receive the money from the negro, from whom he had bought the shoes said to have been stolen. Mr. Solomon further testified that Peyton Herbert and Robert Gray, patrolmen of the Thirteenth Precinct, are the persons who entered his store and caused him to pay the $500 to Levenberg.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB SOLOMON.

The man Harris Levenberg came to him and told him that it would be better for Marcus Solomon to settle with the detectives than be arrested. The witness supposed that the men were detectives and acting under orders, and he agreed to lend his uncle $200 toward getting him out of trouble; his aunt brought him $300 to his store, and the two detectives came there and told him to pay the money to Levenberg, which he did; the two men who acted as detectives were Peyton Herbert and Robert Gray, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

TESTIMONY OF HARRIS LEVENBERG.

Harris Levenberg, the accomplice of the two policemen, gave the following testimony:

He is personally acquainted with Patrolmen Herbert and Gray, of the Thirteenth Precinct; that he frequently meets them—sometimes at a lager-beer house on the corner of Ridge and Rivington streets, kept by a German called George, and sometimes at his own house, No. 66 Ridge-street; the aforesaid patrolmen, several days ago, proposed to him to call on Mr. Hess, in East Houston-street and to propose to Hess to let him have a quantity of shoes, and for Hess to go to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house and report that the shoes were stolen from him; deponent made this proposal to Hess, which he declined to agree to; deponent then reported to said policemen the result of his interview with Hess; they, the said Herbert and Gray, on yesterday, the 16th of August, furnished deponent with sixty-two dollars, with which to purchase a lot of shoes from said Hess; deponent immediately proceeded to the store of said Hess and made the purchase, paying for the lot of shoes with the same money he had received from the said Herbert, in the presence of and with the approbation of said Gray; about 2 o'clock P. M. deponent took away the shoes, and delivered them into the possession of a negro man, at the corner of Canal and Chrystie streets, whom he was informed by said Gray would be there awaiting him, and would say: "I am waiting for these carpet-bags;" that when he reached the said corner, the negro man was standing there, and did say: "I am waiting for these carpet-bags;" deponent then went to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, and not finding either Herbert or Gray there, he left the message with Capt. Helme "to tell Herbert and Gray, to meet him (deponent) at the corner of Vesey and West streets, and to say that the things were gone," as deponent was instructed to do by said Herbert. Deponent further said that Capt. Helme made a memorandum of the message, and informed deponent that he would inform them as soon as they came in. Deponent then went directly to the place appointed, where he found Herbert and Gray waiting for him; they directed deponent to wait at the place where they met until they should come; they then together went into a shoe store kept by a man named Solomon, in the basement of No. 88 Vesey-street, where they remained about two hours; at the end of that time Herbert beckoned to deponent to go to him, and when deponent reached No. 92 Vesey-street he was invited to go in there; on going in, Herbert said to the man who kept the store, whose name he understood to be Jacob Solomon: "You will hand the money to that man," meaning deponent, and then Jacob Solomon handed to deponent a large roll of bank bills, or what appeared to be that or greenbacks; on deponent's reaching the sidewalk in front of No. 92 Vesey-street, he handed the roll of bills, just as he had received them, into the hands of said Herbert, Gray standing alongside of Herbert at the time the money was so handed to Herbert; deponent and the two policemen then left together, and went to the residence of deponent in Ridge-street; after some little conversation Herbert and Gray told deponent that they would make it all right with him, and then left, saying, "Now, no squeaking, and all will be right;" they left deponent about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, since which he has seen nothing of them.

TESTIMONY OF PHILLIP HESS.

Phillip Hess, the shoe dealer alluded to in the introductory part of this report, corroborated so much of Levenberg's statement as related to the purchasing of the shoes.

THE OTHER JOB, INVOLVING A TAILOR.

The other job, which was arranged by Mr. LEVENBERG, and in which he was assisted by an officer named KINLEY, a job which was consummated some time before the operation performed upon the shoe-dealer. The story runs thus: About the 14th or 15th of June last, a tailor in Grand-street reported to the policeman on post in his immediate neighborhood that some cloth goods had been stolen from the door of his store while his brother, a boy, was washing his hands in the yard. The policeman reported the case at the Station-house. In the course of the 18th day of June, a person went into the store of CASPER JACOBS, in Third-avenue, and producing two samples of broadcloth and one of cassimere, represented that his uncle was in trouble, and desiring to avoid failure, had sent him out to see if he could not sell some remnants cheap. Mr. JACOBS said he did not want the cassimere, but he would take the cloth, and, accordingly, purchased the two remnants of cloth, the samples of which he had been shown, for the sum of $42. The man who sold the cloth gave the name of MORRIS MARKS. Since that time his name has been ascertained to be DAVID MOSES. After the remnants were purchased and paid for, and Mr. JACOBS was rejoicing in the thought that he had contributed to any extent for the relief of the suffering uncle of "Marks," and the sorrowing nephew had been away about fifteen minutes, Mr. LEVENBERG stepped in and introduced himself to the confiding JACOBS as Detective Scott, of the Tenth Precinct. He was accompanied by Policeman KINLEY, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Mr. "Scott" announced that they were in search of stolen goods. The newly-purchased remnants lay on the counter. The policeman went into the back of the store, and through into the dwelling among the members of the JACOBS family, where he prosecuted a search for the stolen goods. Meantime LEVENBERG, *alias* Scott, searched the store, finishing up with the discovery of the remnants. By this time the industrious policeman had returned and reported the fruitlessness of his search. Mr. JACOBS explained that he had just purchased the remnants from MORRIS MARKS, who told him that he resided on the west side of the City, and that he had left his address. At this point Policeman KINLEY agreed to accompany Mr. JACOBS to the house of "MARKS," while LEVENBERG remained in charge of the store. No MARKS could be found. The policeman and Mr. JACOBS returned. On the way back KINLEY advised Mr. JACOBS to make terms with the detective, for if he failed to do so, he would be taken to Court and locked up; it would cost him a large amount of money for lawyers' fees, and he would be almost sure to be sent to the State Prison; his advice to him would be to settle. On their return to the store it appears Mr. LEON, a neighbor of Mr. JACOBS, had called in, and had been informed by LEVENBERG what was discovered, and that the best thing JACOBS could do would be to pay $200, and settle the matter. Mr. LEON mentioned that to JACOBS, and advised him to pursue that plan. He hesitated, when the officers (?) threatened to arrest both him and his aged father. Thereupon the money was paid into the hands of LEVENBERG, *alias* Scott; KINLEY took the pieces of cloth, and they left together.

The following day MORRIS MARKS, *alias* David Moses, made his appearance at the store of Mr. SIMON COHEN, a little farther up Third-avenue, and presenting the same sample as before, stated, this time, that his cousin was in jeopardy, and that he had started out to sell some remnants of cloth to try and save him. Mr. COHEN told the story to the Recorder as follows:

TESTIMONY OF SIMON COHEN.

Simon Cohen testified that he lives at No. 520 Third-avenue, where he keeps a clothing store; on the 20th of July last, a young man named David Moses, called on him, and showed deponent samples of cloths which he represented to belong to a cousin doing business in Greenwich-street; his cousin was in danger of failing for want of money to meet his engagements, and was anxious to sell at a sacrifice; Cohen declined to purchase by sample, and the following day (July 21) Moses returned with the cloth in remnants, damaged; Cohen purchased the cloth, and in about eight or ten minutes after the man left the store, three persons entered, one of whom represented himself to be a detective, and the other two said they were policemen; one of them had a police shield on his vest, under his coat; they said they were in search of stolen goods, and inquired whether Cohen had purchased any, which he denied; they then took hold of the cloth Cohen had just purchased, and on comparing the pieces with samples they brought with them, they pronounced the pieces to be a part of the stolen property they were in search of; they said the goods belonged to Mr. Brown, of No. 314 Grand-street. They then made a general search of the premises; while the search was going on, Cohen sent for his brother-in-law, Wm. Lippman, of No. 421 Third-avenue; on his arrival, the detective took Lippman aside, and talked with him, after which Lippman told Cohen that he could not advise him to settle the matter until it was ascertained that the goods were really stolen; the detective and the two men who represented themselves as officers, were all present during the conversation; one of the policemen, whom Lippman knew to be a Sergeant, then said it was necessary to take Cohen to Court; he was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and Mr. Brown was sent for, and identified the cloth which Cohen had brought from Moses as his property; Cohen was then taken before Justice Shandley, who locked him up in the Essex Market Court, refusing to receive bail; after he was locked up Lippman was allowed to come to him, and informed him that Mr. Brown was willing to settle the matter for $300, which Cohen declined to agree to; about four o'clock in the evening Harris Levi, cousin of Cohen, came to him at the prison and advised him to settle the matter, rather than be exposed; Levi succeeded in having Cohen brought out of the cell and into the Court-room, where said Brown met him; Brown said that as Cohen was a countryman of his he would settle it for $300; otherwise he would not settle it for a thousand. Cohen then agreed to pay $250, and sent Lippman and Levi to get the money; Cohen was then taken back to the cell, where he remained until seven P. M., when he was brought back into the Court-room, and after some writing was done by a person whom the persons present called Mick or Mike, the said Mike told Cohen he could go; and he was released, the $250 having been paid to Mike, as Cohen was informed and believes.

THE OPERATIONS OF "MIKE."

The gentleman introduced into this narrative as "Mike" was called upon at his house in Henry-street. On the first visit the amount necessary was agreed upon. Then Mr. COHEN's wife drew the money from the Savings Bank, took it to Mr. LEVI, and proceeded to the tailor's store in Grand-street. They then went to "Mike's" house and paid him the $250. Mr. COHEN's wife and the Grand-street tailor being present when LEVI handed the money to "Mike." "Mike" told them to go over to Court and he would release Mr. COHEN. When they arrived at the Essex Market Court-room "Mike" had got there ahead of them, and was in his seat behind the desk. Mr. COHEN was brought up and discharged by "Mike." The gentleman who figures as "Mike" is the brother of Justice SHANDLEY.

The result of the affair, so far, is that LEVENBERG, and the three officers, HERBERT, GRAY and KINLEY, have been held by the Recorder to answer the charges against them at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

If the reader had any doubt as to the meaning of "burning the fence" at the outset of this story, he will probably understand it now.

Cholera.

The fact of this port having been declared by the Board of Health free from any infection, met with general approbation among the down town part of the community yesterday. The timely counsels of the Board of Health and the respect with which its operations have been received by the people, in addition to the efforts of the people themselves, have contributed to bring about this happy result. It is hoped that the work of cleansing houses will not rank as a social spasm, but will become a habit of our people. If this should be the result of the choleraic season in this City it will be a good one—one that must hereafter act as a formidable barrier against the ravages of epidemic.

The cases reported on the bulletin at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent yesterday, up till 2 o'clock, were twelve, seven of which had resulted fatally. The following is the list:

THE BULLETIN.

JAMES EVANS, No. 2 West-street; sent to hospital; died Aug. 22.

JOSEPH LEGRAVE, aged 9, United States, No. 275 West Thirty-ninth-street; died Aug. 21.

FRANK J. SMITH, aged 11, United States, No. 158½ Cherry-street; died Aug. 21.

MARGARET HARTLEY, aged 65, United States, widow, No. 381 Water-street.

MARY BUTTOM, aged 75, Ireland, Fifty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; died Aug. 21.

Mrs. MARY DONNELLY, Ireland, No. 165 Worth-street; sent to hospital.

AMELIA CARPENTER, aged 38, United States, No. 74 King-street.

M. MALONE, aged 40, Ireland, No. 535 West Thirty-sixth-street; died 3 A. M., Aug. 22.

CATHARINE MCDERMOTT, Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; sent to hospital.

CORNELIUS O'CONNER, aged 48, Ireland, No. 145 Worth-street; sent to hospital; died Aug. 22.

MATILDA DEITCH, aged 1½, German, No. 134 Pitt-street.

JAMES CONKLIN, aged 15, United States, No. 36 Trinity-place.

RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The following is the return from Red House Hospital till yesterday morning:

Remaining at last report	6
Discharged	1
Remaining	5

WARD'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The report of the Ward's Island Hospital for Aug. 21 is as follows:

Remaining at last report	6
Admitted since	1
Remaining	7

IN BROOKLYN.

It is a gratifying fact that the cholera in this city is rapidly abating. Heretofore there have been from 20 to 30 cases, and over, per day, and half of those reported, died. This week shows a great improvement, owing in a measure, no doubt, to the caution, care and attention bestowed upon sanitary affairs by the officers connected with the Board of Health. The hospital in Hamilton-avenue now contains about ten patients, and the City Park Institution some six or seven. The mortality from cholera was very small on Tuesday, the burial permits granted numbering only four, as reported by the Registrar as follows:

Cholera	4
Cholera Morbis, Cholera Infantum, &c.	19
Other zymotic diseases	1
All other diseases	4
Total	28

The subjoined is taken from the Bulletin of the Board of Health:

JANE MAYWOOD, aged 23, No. 20 Park-avenue. Critical condition.

Mrs. ANN FUCHS, aged 35, No. 33 Clermont-avenue. Convalescent.

Mrs. O'CONNOR, No. 14 Jay-street. Family refused to give the history of the case.

CATHARINE CONDON, aged 5, residing corner Lafayette and Raymond streets. Case critical.

SARAH O'BRIEN, southeast corner Henry-street and Fourth-place. Died 20th.

The following statement of cases is reported as cholera at the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for the week ending 5 P. M., Aug. 20, with result, by wards:

Wards.	Reported.	Confirmed.	Not Confirmed.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.
First	6	6	—	2	4
Third	1	—	1	1	—
Fifth	5	4	1	3	2
Sixth	8	7	1	5	3
Seventh	2	2	—	1	1
Eighth	6	5	1	1	5
Ninth	3	3	—	2	1
Tenth	8	6	2	6	2
Eleventh	16	16	—	10	6
Twelfth	60	60	—	46	14
Fourteenth	2	2	—	—	2
Twentieth	1	1	—	1	—
Flatbush	2	2	—	1	—
Total	120	114	6	80	40

The Loyal German Party and the Grand Union Convention.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party, held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, the President, JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Esq., in the chair, on motion of MAGNUS GROSS, Esq., editor of the New-York *Staats-Zeitung*, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The German Democratic Union Party was organized during the first year of our civil war for the purpose of aiding the Government in its endeavor to suppress the rebellion and combat disunionism in whatever form it might manifest itself; and

Whereas, In order to be better able to promote these patriotic objects, the German Democratic Union Party did, in the year aforesaid, declare itself independent of all other organizations founded strictly upon old Democratic Party doctrines, and adopt the name of Democratic Union Party with the express proviso that the same should be retained as long as the Union of the States remained in danger, and the authority of the Government of the Union was not completely restored over all the States and Territories of the United States; and

Whereas, The German Democratic Union Party has faithfully pursued these avowed objects during all the vicissitudes of the war, and has never hesitated to form alliances with other political elements entertaining similar views for the promotion of those objects, and has always been ready and willing to sacrifice mere party interests and advantages to the interests of the Union and the whole country; and

Whereas, The German Democratic Union Party, actuated by the same views and principles, did at the close of the war condemn the acts of Radical Disunionists in just and severe terms, as it had prior thereto denounced the acts of secessionists and Peace Democrats, and did indorse the National Union policy of the patriotic ANDREW JOHNSON, and had endeavored already during the elections of 1865 to demonstrate in political circles the necessity of bringing about an understanding and effective coöperation between the Union Democrats and Conservative Republicans; therefore be it

Resolved, That the German Democratic Union Party regard with joyful emotion the proceedings of the National Union Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, as the last decisive step toward the realization of its own objects, and recognizes the Declaration of Principles and the Address to the People of the United States, adopted by said Convention, as the embodiment of the views and principles so long and dearly cherished by this organization since its existence.

Resolved, That the brotherly reunion between the North and South effected by, and the rare unanimity and harmony characterizing the entire proceedings of said Convention, afford the surest guarantee of the success of the National Union movement inaugurated thereby, the downfall of Radical Disunionism in consequence thereof, and the final restoration of the Union upon the truly National and Constitutional foundation laid down by President JOHNSON.

Resolved, That the German Democratic Union Party will heartily support the National Union movement inaugurated at Philadelphia, and will exert its best endeavors to insure the success thereof.

Resolved, That all German citizens and clubs sympathising with these declared objects, are hereby invited to coöperate with us for the promotion of the same.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—A few minutes after 9 o'clock on Monday morning, the private watchman employed at the Morgan Iron Works, situated at the foot of Ninth-street, East River, saw a man suddenly dart through the gateway, and he incontinently followed. Owing to the rapid progress of the stranger the watchman was unable to overtake him before the man reached the pier and plunged into the water. The alarm given by the watchman was soon responded to by the workmen, and one of them succeeded, after considerable exertion and no small peril, in rescuing the strange man as he was about to sink for the last time. The heroic efforts of the rescuer were, however, without avail, for the man relapsed into insensibility, and soon after expired. Coroner GOVER held an inquest on Tuesday, when several of the witnesses testified that they recognized the deceased as WILLIAM W. HAMDEN, a resident of Fall River, Mass., where it was stated that he had a wife and family. On searching the clothing of the deceased several German letters were found, but this circumstance did not at all shake the confidence of those who declared they had known the deceased while living. The Coroner accordingly ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue, and telegraphed to Mr. HAMDEN's relatives in Fall River the facts, and a request that they should take charge of the remains of their supposed relative. He was, however, astonished yesterday morning at receiving a dispatch from the brother of the supposed deceased, informing him that "WILLIAM W. HAMDEN was alive and well in Portland, Me." The question of identity is, as yet, undecided, and if the remains of the unfortunate man are not identified soon, they will be buried in the Potter's Field. It is supposed that the deceased is a German and has no relatives in this City.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday on the remains of ROBERT MILLER, which were found floating in the North River near foot of Bethune-street. It appeared from the evidence in the case that the deceased had been employed on the ice-barge lying in the slip, and was last seen on Thursday evening sitting on the rail, talking to PAUL RYAN, a private watchman. About midnight RYAN heard some pistol shots fired in Bethune-street, and started off to see what was the matter, leaving the deceased still sitting there. When he returned to his post the deceased had disappeared, and he supposed he had gone to bed. Nothing more was seen or heard of MILLER until he was found drowned in the slip. The watchman further testified that the deceased had been drinking on Thursday, and stated that the clothes found on the body were not those worn by the deceased while conversing with him on Thursday night. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH, M. D., but no trace of violence could be found. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning. MILLER was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FIRE IN NASSAU-STREET.—About 7:10 o'clock last evening Officer LINDSAY, of the Second Precinct, reported that flames were issuing from the top floor of the five-story building in rear of No. 81 Nassau-street, occupied by EMIL TEICHART as a jewelry manufactory. The firemen did not succeed in extinguishing the flames before they had effected the destruction of the fifth story and roof, causing a damage to stock of about $2,000; covered by insurance. The front and rear building is owned by EUGENE FERRIS, and both are damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1,000. The lower floors of the rear buildings are occupied as offices. The first floor of the front building is occupied by Mr. FERRIS as a stove store, and JOSE RIDEVAL as a segar store. The second floor is occupied by E. G. SCHEING, dealer in Yankee notions, and the basement by HENRY MONQUIN as a wine cellar. All of these tenants sustain slight losses by water. All fully covered by insurance.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BLOWING OPEN A SAFE.—About 8:30 o'clock last evening, Officer FARRELL, of the Second Ward Police, while patroling his beat in Fulton-street, heard an explosion near the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets. He made due examination, but could not discover the cause. About 10 o'clock he found out that the office of THEODORE DEGROOT, real estate agent, in rear of No. 142 Fulton-street, on the second floor, had been entered by burglars. When he entered the office, he found that they had poured a large quantity of powder into the keyhole, and had applied a match. A terrific explosion must have been the result, for the door of the safe had been blown across the floor, striking a large box filled with books and papers, in its course, and driving it clean through a partition. The burglars escaped before the Police could effect an entrance.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Col. A. Badeau, Chief of Gen. Grant's Staff, and Hon. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. E. Salgar, Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. John A. Green, Jr., Syracuse, and Gen. H. W. Slocum are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A.; L. S. Cobb, Kalamazoo; T. Townsend, Albany; P. Harding, Philadelphia; Henry Jarrett, Baltimore; T. C. English, U.S.A.; D. H. Brigham, Massachusetts; G. T. Atwood, New-Jersey; and C. Hobart, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN—DIAMOND RINGS TO THE VALUE OF $7,000 STOLEN FROM A JEWELRY STORE—ESCAPE OF THE THIEVES.—A most audacious robbery was committed at the jewelry store of Mr. WILLIAM R. TICE, corner of Fulton and Johnson streets, last evening, which for boldness surpasses anything of the kind that has ever taken place in this city.

It appears that about 8 o'clock, shortly before the time of closing, a light wagon, drawn by a sprightly horse, drove up Fulton-street, and, turning the corner of Johnson-street, halted immediately in front of one of the large windows, through which all that is doing within can be seen from without. The cases containing the most valuable articles in the store were on the counter in front of this window.

The vehicle contained two men—one rather large, stout; the other tall and slim. The latter jumped out and entered the store. Accosting Mr. THOMAS TICE, he stated that he desired to purchase a diamond ring, and a box containing the the most valuable was placed before him. After scrutinizing the lot, and being convinced, doubtless, that it was the real article, he took a handkerchief from his pocket, and holding it at two corners with both hands, put it to his face, as if to wipe off the perspiration. Suddenly he clapped the handkerchief over the box, and taking it up, ran out of the store. Before the astonished attendants knew what to do, or which way to turn, the fellow had jumped into the back part of the vehicle, and the heavy man, (his confederate,) having the lines in one hand, and a whip in the other, urged the horse forward. They proceeded down Johnson-street at a rapid rate, and crossing into Tillary, drove to Park-avenue at full speed. Reaching the corner of Vanderbilt-avenue, they jumped out, and let the horse stand. Meeting a man and a boy, they took the hats from their heads, and threw their own (straw) hats into the street. They then ran toward Flushing-avenue, and that was the last seen of them. The Police being notified, promptly pursued the thieves, but without success. They found the horse and wagon, however, and took them in charge. A diamond cluster ring was picked up in the body of the wagon. Roundsman RIGGS, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, found another cluster ring in Johnson-street, opposite Mr. TICE's store, and a clerk found still another. The box contained 24 diamond cluster rings, in all valued at $7,000. The operation in the store was so sudden that not one of the clerks can give an intelligible description of the appearance of the thieves, or the style or color of the clothes in which they were dressed. They are doubtless adepts at the business, and had fully matured their plans before putting them into execution.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—A few days ago the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct arrested two burglars who had entered three residences in South First-street, E. D., but this has not deterred the fraternity from further operations. On Tuesday afternoon the residence of Mrs. RODNEY, in Bedford-avenue, near Rodney-street, was feloniously entered and robbed of silverware and wearing apparel to the value of $102. During the same day the residence of JACOB HENION, No. 202 South Fifth-street, was entered and robbed of silver spoons and forks worth $50. The majority of the burglars and sneak thieves operating in this District came from New-York and the Western District, and it is believed that they are in confederation with the river thieves, who do so successful and infamous a business along the Long Island shore.

THE TURF.

The First Day's Races—Description of the Course.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Cleveland exhibition of trotting horses commenced to-day, and promises to prove highly successful. The weather was delightful—the attendance large. Although being the first day of the meeting, the attraction in the way of sport is not equal to the ensuing days. The track upon which the trials of speed is a private half-mile course, but on this occasion is offered to the association who had the management of the exhibition. It is about three miles from the city, the drive being a most beautiful one, each side of the road being lined with private residences of the finest style of ornamental architecture, and the grounds laid out in admirable style. The first race was for a premium of $200 for trotting horses owned in Cleveland that had never shown 2:50, mile heats, three in five, in harness. There were seven horses entered for the race, all of which started. Of these, *Union Jack* was the favorite, the winner, the chestnut gelding *Jim*, selling very low in the pools. The betting was very limited compared to the speculation witnessed at Buffalo on similar sales. The turfmen of New-York, St. Louis, Buffalo, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati were numerously represented. The race was won by GEORGE PERKINS' ch. c. *Jim* in three straight heats, for he took the lead in each heat, out-trotted the others throughout, and won the race in 2:44, 2:44, 2:45. *Lady Jones* was second in each heat.

Premium $200, for trotting horses owned in Cleveland that have never shown 2:50 mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

G. Perkins ch. g. Jim	1	1	1
W. Potts b. m. Lady Jones	2	2	2
W. Sheldon's b. s. Jim	4	4	3
W. Brown's b. g. Fitz Morrell	3	3	0
Dr. E. Lewis' g. g. Commodore	5	Dis.	
T. Edwards b. g. Union Jack		Dis.	
C. Rosencrantz's b. g. Ortin		Dis.	

Time—2:44; 2:44; 2:45.

The second race was a two-mile race, for which *Silas Rich*, *Morrissey*, *Pilot* and *Sir Walter* were entered. *Silas Rich* was in the pools the favorite at the start, at $100 to $30, and after the first heat, at $100 to $40.

We give the summary. Class premium $800, two miles and repeat, in harness:

C. Dominick's s. g. Silas Rich	2	1	1
W. Brown's b. g. Sir Walter	1	2	2
J. Conlisk's g. g. Morrissey	3	3	3
P. Morgan's g. g. Pilot			dist.

Time—5:19, 5:12, 5:16.

The first heat was a splendid race, *Sir Walter*, a horse 20 years old, taking the lead, and closely pressed by *Silas Rich*, winning a most exciting race by a length. *Pilot* was distanced in the second heat. *Rich* led throughout, nearly distancing the other two. In the third heat $100 to $10 was offered on *Rich*, who won the heat and race by two lengths in 5:16, *Sir Walter* being second.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Interview with Jeff. Davis—Official Examination by the Assistant Surgeon-General—Naval.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The pilot boat *Emack Taylor* arrived here this morning from Cape Island, with a party of excursionists from Philadelphia. Among the party were Senator CONNELL, Dr. DUFFEE and H. J. FOX. Gen. MILES gave them permission to take a look at the Fortress, and Dr. DUFFEE had a pleasant interview with JEFFERSON DAVIS. The Doctor states that he could discover no difference in the personal appearance of Mr. DAVIS from three years ago, when he (DUFFEE) was taken prisoner at Culpepper Court-house, except a greater pallor of countenance, and that his hair had become more whitened. The interview being so short a one Dr. DUFFEE could not draw the conclusion that he might have done if he had had a more prolonged conversation with Mr. DAVIS.

The greatly agitated question, the state of the health of JEFFERSON DAVIS, appears to remain in about the same doubtful position as ever.

Assistant Surgeon-General CRANE, lately arrived here from Washington, has had a private and very lengthy interview with the prisoner. Of course the result of the interview and of his examination of the condition of Mr. DAVIS, and the conclusions he drew therefrom are not known, and will not be until they are made directly to the proper authorities at Washington.

The United States gunboat *Yantic*, Lieut.-Comd'g EDWARD GRAFTON, arrived in the harbor from Beaufort this afternoon, and relieves the double-ender gunboat *Senapee*, Com. THOMAS S. PHELPS, which goes to Norfolk for repairs. The *Yantic* was relieved at Beaufort by the United States double-ender *Agawam*, Com. SARTON.

The bark *Wavelet* was ordered to New-York with a cargo of coffee from Rio de Janeiro this afternoon.

The Poughkeepsie Firemen.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Davy Crockett Hook and Ladder Company, of Poughkeepsie, left here to-night on the steamer *Continental* for New-York. Their stay here has been marked by festivities and celebrations generally.

Kansas City and Fort Scott Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The contract for building and the complete equipment of the first hundred miles of the Kansas City and Fort Scott Railroad was to-day awarded to WATERMAN & Co, who will immediately commence work.

Death of a Clergyman.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Rev. Dr. BRAINERD, the venerated pastor of the old Pine-street Church in Philadelphia, died suddenly last night.

The Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Arrived steamer *Marmion*, from New-York. There were twenty-eight deaths from cholera yesterday, and one death from yellow fever.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Fifty-three deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled." BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects, invisibly and without damage, each window and door. See it in operation at No. 234 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 22.—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool*—Mrs. R. W. Baker and infant, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. James Todd, Louisville; F. Furst, Paris; F. S. Banza, Havana; E. Bordelois, Bordeaux; Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Stump, Baltimore; Miss Hughes, N. Y.; Miss Ada Isaacs Menken and maid, Alexander Guiterman, N. Y.; H. Roycroft, London; O. B. Foster and son, N. Y.; J. Bidwell, California; J. Otto Toussaint, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colt and man servant, Miss Mary J. Cooley, Miss Mary Colt, Jas. D. Colt, Pittsfield, Mass.; John Hughes, N. Y.; S. C. Roldan, A. Narra, New-Granada; William Pollock, Pittsfield; J. A. Post, Hon. James Coumess, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rush, 2 daughters, son and man servant, Philadelphia; T. T. Sabine, N. Y.; Alexander Strahan, London; Marquis de Montels, Cuba; Charles P. Hendricks, S. W. Russell, Rev. John Townsend, Connecticut; J. H. Doyle, Baltimore; William Quinn, Dublin; L. M. Hall and child, Vicksburgh; A. J. Nickols, Boston; J. F. Tweedy, West Indies.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mrs. Hurst and daughter, Mrs. Henry Higgs, D. A. McCall, J. W. Pearman, W. M. Conyers, J. Conyers, Miss Lightburn, R. Murray, H. M. Penniston, Mr. Roberts, Miss Eliza Simmons.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 17	Sun sets	6 47	Moon sets	2 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 14	Gov. Island	6 04	Hell Gate	7 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Raleigh, Walker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Crusader, Peters, Kingston, and Port-au-Prince, Riben & Munoz; Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Ericsson, Lowber, Antwerp, Continental & American Steamship Co.

Steamers Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; F. Cadwallader, McKaig, Baltimore.

Ships Lancaster, Dean, St. John, N. B., Sloman & Edye; Invincible, Lester, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks Solon, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sagadahoc, Auld, Savannah, Merchant & Carman; G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Bilboa, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lord Chancellor, (Br.,) McDonald, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Abraham Lincoln, (Ital.,) Bonfandi, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs S. Strout, Wallace, Jacksonville, J. Moore & Co; Carmilla, (Br.,) Newman, Demerara, McColl & Frith.

Schooners H. Ryan, Lurem, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Edwin, Hawkins, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.; H. Van Name, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; William Flint, Post, Cow Bay, H. W. Loud & Co.; Wings of the Morning, McFarland, Cow Bay, H. W. Loud & Co.; Isabel Beurmann, Small, Elizabethport, H. W. Loud & Co.; John, Moss, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; M. E. Killinger, Penny, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Julia Ann, Hawkins, New-London, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Ida E. Vail, Vail, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Aug. 11, via Queenstown 12th, 4:10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 21st, 1:30 P. M., 266 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship Frank Shaw, standing W. 11th inst., off Rock Light, ships American Union and New-World, from Liverpool for New-York, and steamship Marathon, bound in. Off Holyhead, ship Excelsior, hence for Liverpool. 20th, lat. 42 30, lon. 62 28, steamship Etna, bound E.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, N.C., 60 hours, with cotton and naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Boston,) Lane, Manila March 21, with hemp, sugar, &c., to order. Passed Angier April 20, Cape of Good Hope June 10, the equator July 17. Experienced very moderate weather the entire passage. July 22, Peter Colerio, seaman, of Sweden, died.

Bark Sancho Panza, Hagan, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to H. H. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Eliza Barss, Convers, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with salt and oil to J. N. Harvey.

Bark Carobbi, (Ital.,) Maccia, Genoa 60 ds., with marble, rags and 50 passengers to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Annie, (Br.,) Carty, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with deals to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Johanna, (Hols.,) Oestmann, Ciudad Bolivar 32 ds., with hides, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Newport, for Boston.

Schr. My Rover, Hughes, Charente, France, 42 ds., with wine, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. O. C. Austin, (of Boston,) Willis, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. S. S. King, Clendenin, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

SAILED—Steamships Java and Tripoli.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Bark Stampede, from Cienfuegos.

Bark Wavelet, from Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, New-York; ship Molocka, Baltimore; barks Gertrude, Marseilles; Pearl, Cronstadt; J. B. Duffus, Liverpool; brigs Daisy, do.; Ocho, Glasgow; John Brightman, Baltimore.

Also arr. steamer Nereus, New-York; brigs Hazard, Miragoane; Five Brothers and C. W. Ring, Philadelphia.

Below—Steamer City of Bath, from Savannah; bark W. E. Anderson; brig Star of Faith, from Tabasco.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Brig Abilene, (Br.,) Nelson, hence 19th inst. for Lingan; same day, (19th,) off Shinnecock, was struck by a squall, and capsized, and was towed back to this City by the Coast Wrecking Co.'s steamer Relief.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Br. brig Martha, from New-York for Cork, arrived at quarantine below this port to-day, with sickness on board, the Captain, mate and one man having died.

Spoken, &c.

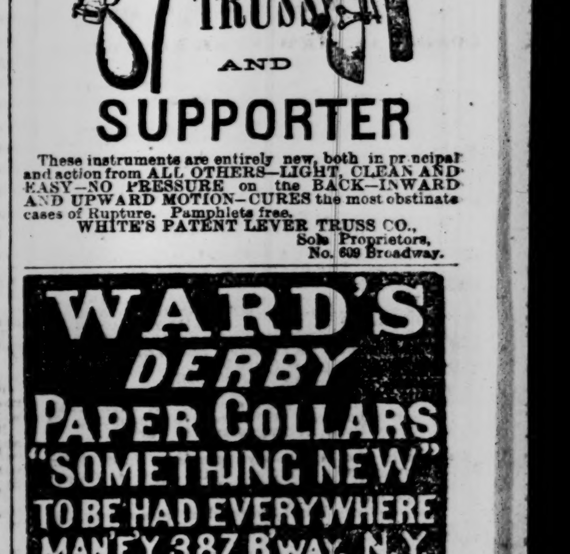
Caldera—schr., of and from New-York for Valparaiso, 7 ds. out, Aug. 12, lat. 36 14, lon. 55 39.

Louis & Julia—Fr. bark, from St. Domingo for Marseilles, Aug. 7, lat. 20 19, lon. 66 19.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Aug. 10, schr. Ben, Davis, for New-York next day.

RUPTURE.



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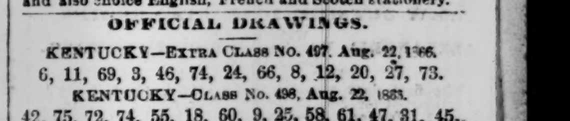

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These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

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PRESSES, BOTH HAND AND HORSE POWER, for baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees, price $25. For price list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers, INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn,) N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 497. Aug. 22, 1866.
6, 11, 69, 3, 46, 74, 24, 66, 8, 12, 20, 27, 73.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 498, Aug. 22, 1866.
42, 75, 72, 74, 55, 18, 60, 9, 25, 58, 61, 47, 31, 45.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 398, Aug. 22, 1866.
70, 21, 56, 16, 19, 3, 27, 20, 59, 24, 54, 17, 55.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 397, Aug. 22, 1866.
46, 62, 42, 50, 37, 60, 1, 19, 67, 20, 21, 10, 43, 4.

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